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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention David Satcher, M.D., Ph.D.
Director

The production of this report as an *MMWR* serial publication was coordinated in:
Epidemiology Program Office..... Stephen B. Thacker, M.D., M.Sc.
Director

Richard A. Goodman, M.D., M.P.H.
Editor, MMWR Series

Denise T. Koo, M.D., M.P.H.

Scott F. Wetterhall, M.D., M.P.H.

Associate Editors, CDC Surveillance Summaries

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Project Editor

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Visual Information Specialists

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Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Abortion	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
AIDS/HIV		
Distribution by Racial/Ethnic Group	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Among Black & Hispanic Children & Women of Childbearing Age	NCEHC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Behavioral Risk Factors	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-3
Birth Defects		
B.D. Monitoring Program (see also Malformations)	NCEH	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-1
Contribution of B.D. to Infant Mortality		
Among Minority Groups	NCEHC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Breast & Cervical Cancer	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
<i>Campylobacter</i>	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-2
Chancroid	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Chlamydia	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Cholera	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-2
Congenital Malformations, Minority Groups	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Contraception Practices	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Cytomegalovirus Disease, Congenital	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
Dengue	NCID	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Dental Caries & Periodontal Disease Among Mexican-American Children	NCPS	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Developmental Disabilities	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Diabetes Mellitus	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Dracunculiasis	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Ectopic Pregnancy	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Elderly, Hospitalizations Among	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Endometrial & Ovarian Cancers	EPO, NCCDPHP	1986; Vol. 35, No. 2SS
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Evacuation Camps	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Family Planning Services at Title X Clinics	NCCDPHP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-2
Foodborne Disease	NCID	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-5
Gonorrhea & Syphilis, Teenagers	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Hazardous Substances Emergency Events	ATSDR	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Health Surveillance Systems	IHPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Hepatitis	NCID	1985; Vol. 34, No. 1SS
Homicide	NCEHC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Homicides, Black Males	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Hysterectomy	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Infant Mortality (see also National Infant Mortality; Birth Defects; Postneonatal Mortality)	NCEHC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Influenza	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-1
Injury		
Death Rates, Blacks & Whites	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Drownings	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Falls, Deaths	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1

***Abbreviations**

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CIO	Centers/Institute/Offices
EPO	Epidemiology Program Office
IHPO	International Health Program Office
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health
NCEHC	National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control
NCID	National Center for Infectious Diseases
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
NCPS	National Center for Prevention Services
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIP	National Immunization Program

Reports Published in *CDC Surveillance Summaries* Since January 1, 1985 — Continued

Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Firearm-Related Deaths, Unintentional	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Head & Neck	NCIPC	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
In Developing Countries	NCEHC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
In the Home, Persons <15 Years of Age	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Motor Vehicle-Related Deaths	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Objectives of Injury Control, State & Local	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Objectives of Injury Control, National	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Residential Fires, Deaths	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Tap Water Scalds	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Lead Poisoning, Childhood	NCEHC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-4
Low Birth Weight	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Malaria	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-2
Measles	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Meningococcal Disease	NCID	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Mining	NIOSH	1986; Vol. 35, No. 2SS
Mumps	NIP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-3
National Infant Mortality (see also Infant Mortality; Birth Defects)	NCCDPHP	1989; Vol. 38, No. SS-3
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , Antimicrobial Resistance in	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Neural Tube Defects	NCEH	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-4
Nosocomial Infection	NCID	1986; Vol. 35, No. 1SS
Occupational Injuries/Disease		
Asthma	NIOSH	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Hazards, Occupational	NIOSH	1985; Vol. 34, No. 2SS
In Meatpacking Industry	NIOSH	1985; Vol. 34, No. 1SS
Silicosis	NIOSH	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
State Activities	NIOSH	1987; Vol. 36, No. SS-2
Parasites, Intestinal	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-4
Pediatric Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pertussis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-8
Plague	NCID	1985; Vol. 34, No. 2SS
Plague, American Indians	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-3
Poliomyelitis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Postneonatal Mortality	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-2
Pregnancy Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pregnancy-Related Mortality	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Pregnancy, Teenage	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Rabies	NCID	1989; Vol. 38, No. SS-1
Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups	Various	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Respiratory Disease	NCEHC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Rotavirus	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
<i>Salmonella</i>	NCID	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-2
Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Italy	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Silicosis		1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-1
Smoking	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Smoking-Attributable Mortality	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Tobacco Control Laws, State	NCCDPHP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-6
Tobacco-Use Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-3
Spina Bifida	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Streptococcal Disease (Group B)	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome Among Southeast Asian Refugees	NCEHC, NCPS	1987; Vol. 36, No. 1SS
Suicides, Persons 15-24 Years of Age	NCEHC	1988; Vol. 37, No. SS-1
Syphilis, Congenital	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Primary & Secondary	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Tetanus	NIP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-2
Trichinosis	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Tuberculosis	NCPS	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Waterborne Disease Outbreaks	NCID	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-1
Years of Potential Life Lost	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Youth Risk Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-4

Hysterectomy Surveillance — United States, 1980–1993

Lisa A. Lepine, M.D.,¹ Susan D. Hillis, Ph.D., M.S.N.,¹
Polly A. Marchbanks, Ph.D.,¹ Lisa M. Koonin, M.N., M.P.H.,¹
Brian Morrow, M.A.,² Burney A. Kieke, M.S.,¹
Lynne S. Wilcox, M.D., M.P.H.¹

¹*Division of Reproductive Health*

*National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion*

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

²*Klemm Analysis Group, Atlanta, Georgia*

Abstract

Problem/Condition: In the United States, approximately 600,000 hysterectomies are performed each year, and the procedure is the second most frequently performed major surgical procedure among reproductive-aged women.

Reporting Period Covered: 1980–1993.

Description of System: This surveillance system uses data obtained from CDC's National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) to describe the epidemiology of hysterectomy. The NHDS is an annual probability sample of discharges from non-Federal, short-stay hospitals in the United States.

Results: In the United States during 1980–1993, an estimated 8.6 million women aged ≥15 years had a hysterectomy. The overall rate of hysterectomy declined slightly from 1980 (7.1 hysterectomies per 1,000 women) to 1987 (6.6 per 1,000 women). The redesign of the NHDS in 1988 resulted in a decrease in estimated rates (i.e., the average annual rate for 1988–1993 was 5.5 per 1,000 women). Rates differed by age, with women aged 40–44 years most likely to have this procedure. Overall annual rates of hysterectomy did not differ significantly by race. The diagnosis most often associated with hysterectomy was uterine leiomyoma; during 1988–1993, this diagnosis accounted for 62% of hysterectomies among black women, 29% among white women, and 45% among women of other races. During 1988–1993, the percentage of hysterectomies performed by the vaginal route increased significantly; furthermore, an increasingly higher percentage of vaginal hysterectomies were accompanied by bilateral oophorectomy. From 1991 through 1993, laparoscopy was associated more frequently with vaginal hysterectomy than in previous years.

Interpretation: The rate of hysterectomy decreased slightly during the first half of the 14-year surveillance period, then leveled off during the second half. The increase in simultaneous coding of laparoscopy and vaginal hysterectomy on hospital discharge forms probably reflected the growing use of laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy.

Actions Taken: Continued surveillance for hysterectomy will enable changes in clinical practice (e.g., the use of LAVH) to be identified, and information derived from the surveillance system may assist in directing biomedical assessment priorities (e.g., to

determine the reasons for race-specific differences in the prevalence of uterine leiomyoma).

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 600,000 hysterectomies are performed each year in the United States; the estimated overall annual cost of these procedures is >\$5 billion (1). Hysterectomy is the second most frequently performed major surgical procedure among reproductive-aged women in the United States. On the basis of data for 1988-1993, more than one fourth of the female U.S. population will undergo this procedure by the time they are 60 years of age. Since 1970, CDC has conducted epidemiologic surveillance of hysterectomies performed on reproductive-aged women (2-7). This report provides an analysis of hysterectomy rates by age, race, surgical approach, and geographic region for 1980-1993 and, for 1988-1993, a detailed analysis of both the indications for the procedure and concomitant laparoscopy.

METHODS

Information regarding hysterectomy was collected by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as part of the ongoing National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), which is an annual probability sample of discharges from non-Federal, short-stay hospitals in the United States. In 1988, the NHDS was redesigned: a new sample of hospitals was selected, and several data collection and estimation procedures were revised (8). These changes enabled comparisons to be made between NHDS and other NCHS surveys and facilitated the use of automated abstracting systems. The modifications, however, resulted in a downward shift in the estimated numbers and rates of hysterectomies, and trends during the entire 14-year surveillance period could not be examined. For this reason, data for 1980-1987 and 1988-1993 were evaluated separately. Trends were analyzed by using the weighted least squares regression method, with the inverses of the variances of each annual estimate as the weights (9).

The population estimates of the female civilian residents of the United States that were used to compute rates for this report were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Standard errors for rates were estimated by using the NCHS generalized variance curves for 1980-1987 and SUDAAN software for complex sample surveys for 1988-1993 (10).

Age

Most hysterectomies are performed on reproductive-aged women, and previously published CDC surveillance summaries concerning hysterectomy reported data for women aged 15-44 years. In comparison with previous years, a larger proportion of the U.S. population is composed of women aged >44 years; because of this difference, this report includes data for all women aged ≥ 15 years. The following age categories were used to analyze data by age of women at the time the procedure was performed: 15-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-54, and ≥ 55 years. Both the youngest and oldest age groups comprised at least 10 years so that numbers would be large enough to produce stable estimates.

Race

Race was self-reported by women as either white, black, or "other." This latter category included women who were Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and other races. For women whose race was unknown, data were categorized on the basis of the distribution of discharged women whose race was known.

Geographic Region

Data were categorized by the following geographic regions as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census: Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont); Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin); South (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia); and West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

Surgical Approach

The two categories of surgical approach were abdominal and vaginal hysterectomies.

Diagnosis

Only simple hysterectomy (*International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* [ICD-9-CM] procedure code of 68.3, 68.4, or 68.5) was evaluated in this report. Radical hysterectomy and pelvic evisceration performed to treat women who had advanced pelvic cancer were excluded. The ICD-9-CM procedure codes 65.5 or 65.6 indicated concomitant bilateral oophorectomy; the procedure code 54.21 indicated a laparoscopy was performed.

To determine the indications for hysterectomy, a maximum of seven diagnostic and four procedural codes collected from the hospital discharge form for each patient were reviewed (7,11). The primary diagnosis was assigned using the following hierarchy. First, if cancer of the reproductive tract was listed as one of the diagnoses, it was assigned as the primary indication for hysterectomy. Second, if both hysterectomy and the debulking of cancer of the urinary or intestinal tract were listed, the debulking procedure was assigned as the primary indication. Third, if a precancerous condition (e.g., endometrial hyperplasia or carcinoma-in-situ of the cervix) was listed in the absence of a diagnosis of cancer, then the precancerous condition was assigned as the primary diagnosis. Fourth, if cancer or a precancerous condition was not listed, the diagnoses were scanned for one of the three most common indications for hysterectomy (i.e., uterine leiomyoma, endometriosis, or uterine prolapse [11]), and the first of these diagnoses listed was assigned as the primary diagnosis. Fifth, the remaining records were placed in the "other" diagnostic category.

RESULTS

In the United States during 1980-1993, an estimated 8,588,000 women aged ≥ 15 years underwent a hysterectomy in a non-Federal, short-stay hospital (annual average: 613,000 hysterectomies) (Table 1). During 1980-1987, the average annual rate of hysterectomy was 6.9 per 1,000 women. For 1980, the hysterectomy rate was 7.1 per 1,000 women; by 1987, this rate had decreased to 6.6 per 1,000 women. The redesign of the NHDS in 1988 resulted in a decrease in the estimated rates of hysterectomy. From 1988 through 1993, the average annual rate remained stable at 5.5 hysterectomies per 1,000 women.

Overall hysterectomy rates did not differ significantly by race (Figure 1); however, rates substantially differed by age (Table 2). For every year during 1980-1993, the hysterectomy rate was highest for women aged 40-44 years and lowest for women aged 15-24 years (Figure 2). During 1988-1993, the average annual rate of hysterectomy for women aged 40-44 years was 12.9 per 1,000 women (Table 2). In this time period, 55% of all hysterectomies were obtained by women aged 35-49 years, and each year approximately one in 86 women aged 35-49 years underwent a hysterectomy.

Hysterectomy rates differed by geographic region (Figure 3), reflecting the same pattern noted since 1970 (i.e., when surveillance for hysterectomy began in the United States). For 1988-1993, hysterectomy rates were lowest for women in the Northeast (average annual rate: 3.9 hysterectomies per 1,000 women) and highest for women in the South (6.8 per 1,000 women). The average annual rates for women in the Midwest and West were 5.5 and 4.9 per 1,000 women, respectively. During 1980-1993, the average age at the time of hysterectomy was 47.7 years in the Northeast; 44.5 years, the Midwest; 44.0 years, the West; and 41.6 years, the South. At the time of hysterectomy, women in the Northeast were significantly older, and women in the South were significantly younger, than those in the other geographic regions.

During 1988-1993, the three diagnoses most often associated with hysterectomy were uterine leiomyoma (i.e., "fibroid tumors"), endometriosis, and uterine prolapse

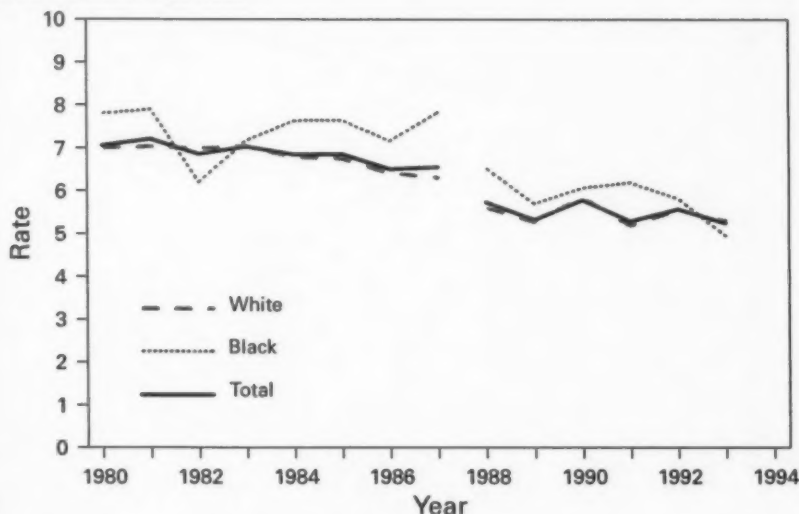
TABLE 1. Estimated numbers and rates* of hysterectomies, by year† — United States, 1980-1993

Year	No.	Rate	Standard error
1980	647,004	7.1	0.50
1981	668,922	7.2	0.44
1982	644,850	6.9	0.49
1983	667,302	7.0	0.38
1984	657,144	6.9	0.39
1985	665,463	6.9	0.44
1986	638,556	6.5	0.41
1987	648,013	6.6	0.45
1988	571,204	5.7	0.36
1989	533,620	5.3	0.30
1990	585,605	5.8	0.26
1991	539,906	5.3	0.22
1992	573,943	5.6	0.21
1993	546,683	5.3	0.26
Total	8,588,215		

* Per 1,000 female, civilian residents aged ≥ 15 years.

† Break in lines (after 1987) reflects change in rates resulting from redesign of the National Hospital Discharge Survey; the changes in sampling design precluded comparison of the two time periods (i.e., 1980-1987 and 1988-1993).

FIGURE 1. Hysterectomy rates,* by race of women who obtained the procedure — United States, 1980–1993†



*Per 1,000 female, civilian residents aged ≥ 15 years.

†Break in lines (after 1987) reflects change in rates resulting from redesign of the National Hospital Discharge Survey; the changes in sampling design precluded comparison of the two time periods (i.e., 1980–1987 and 1988–1993).

(Table 3). The most frequently listed diagnosis, uterine leiomyoma, accounted for 61% of hysterectomies among black women, 29% of hysterectomies among white women, and 45% of hysterectomies among women of other races. Endometriosis and uterine prolapse, the second and third leading diagnoses, were listed more often for white women than for black women or women of other races.

The indications for hysterectomy also differed by age (Table 4). For women aged <30 years, the most frequently associated diagnoses were menstrual disturbances and cervical dysplasia. For women aged 30–34 years, endometriosis was the most frequently associated diagnosis; for women aged 35–39, 40–44, and 45–54 years, uterine leiomyoma; for women aged ≥ 55 years, uterine prolapse and cancer.

Hysterectomy rates were stratified by the three most commonly associated diagnoses (i.e., uterine leiomyoma, endometriosis, and uterine prolapse), by broad age categories (i.e., 15–34 years, 35–44 years, and ≥ 45 years), and by race. The annual rates of hysterectomy associated with endometriosis and uterine prolapse were highest for white women aged 35–44 years (3.5 and 1.8 hysterectomies per 1,000 women, respectively). The annual rate of hysterectomy associated with uterine leiomyoma was highest for black women aged 35–44 years; this rate was 12.1 hysterectomies per 1,000 women—more than twice the combined rate of both the other diagnoses among white women.

TABLE 2. Estimated rates* of hysterectomy, by age and race of women who obtained the procedure — United States, 1988–1993

Age (yrs)	White						Race						Other†						All races					
	Rate			No.			Rate			SE			Rate			SE			Rate			SE		
	Rate	SE‡	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.
15–24	0.5	0.07	39,974	—	—	4,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301	—	—	—	0.4	0.06	—	—	—	45,037
25–29	3.7	0.29	186,467	2.8	0.43	23,775	2.8	0.43	23,775	1.4	0.30	3,817	1.4	0.30	3,817	3.5	0.24	214,059	3.5	0.24	—	—	—	214,059
30–34	6.0	0.41	325,994	7.4	0.95	63,915	7.4	0.95	63,915	2.7	0.47	7,886	2.7	0.47	7,886	6.0	0.37	397,795	6.0	0.37	—	—	—	397,795
35–39	9.5	0.54	479,853	13.9	1.11	107,953	13.9	1.11	107,953	6.2	0.90	16,972	6.2	0.90	16,972	9.9	0.44	604,779	9.9	0.44	—	—	—	604,779
40–44	12.5	0.61	572,278	15.7	1.03	95,744	15.7	1.03	95,744	13.2	1.53	30,868	13.2	1.53	30,868	12.9	0.59	702,890	12.9	0.59	—	—	—	702,890
45–54	9.8	0.48	664,734	10.1	0.64	88,484	10.1	0.64	88,484	11.0	2.04	32,411	11.0	2.04	32,411	9.9	0.46	785,629	9.9	0.46	—	—	—	785,629
≥55	3.4	0.15	546,642	2.3	0.30	36,676	2.3	0.30	36,676	4.3	0.78	17,453	4.3	0.78	17,453	3.3	0.14	600,772	3.3	0.14	—	—	—	600,772
Total	5.5	0.25	2,815,943	5.9	0.37	425,309	5.9	0.37	425,309	4.8	0.58	109,708	4.8	0.58	109,708	5.5	0.22	3,350,961	5.5	0.22	—	—	—	3,350,961

*Per 1,000 female, civilian residents in each age and race category. Rates by race were adjusted by redistributing the number of women for whom race was unknown according to the known distribution of race in the National Hospital Discharge Survey. Rates were calculated by applying population weights to the sum of the number of hysterectomies obtained each year, and then dividing this value by the sum of the population estimates for each year. Population estimates were obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

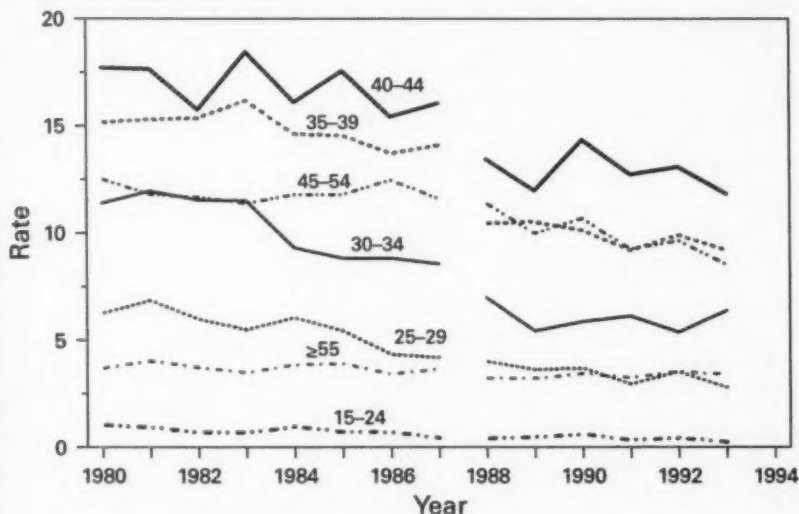
†Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and other races.

‡Standard error.

§Based on 30–59 women in the sample; numbers were unreliable.

—Fewer than 30 women in the sample; numbers were too small for meaningful analysis.

FIGURE 2. Hysterectomy rates,* by age group of women who obtained the procedure — United States, 1980–1993†



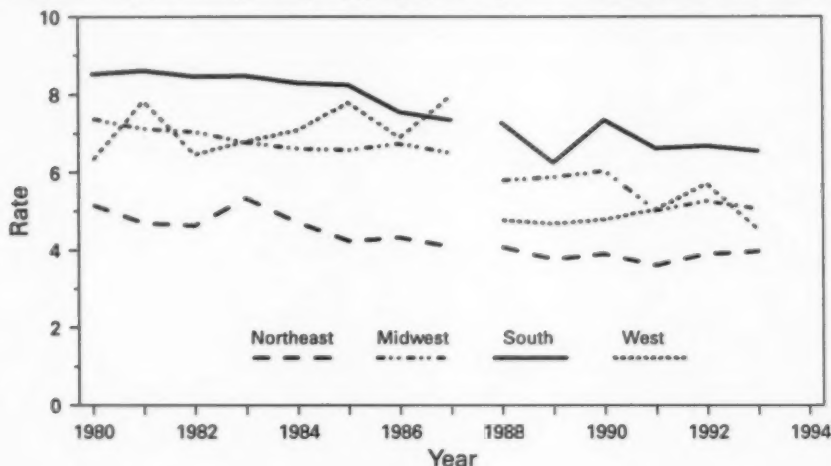
* Per 1,000 female, civilian residents in each age category.

† Break in lines (after 1987) reflects change in rates resulting from redesign of the National Hospital Discharge Survey; the changes in sampling design precluded comparison of the two time periods (i.e., 1980–1987 and 1988–1993).

From 1988 through 1993, 51% of women who had hysterectomies also underwent bilateral oophorectomy. A statistically significant increase was observed during this time period: during 1988, 47% of hysterectomies were accompanied by bilateral oophorectomy; during 1993, this percentage was 52% ($p < 0.01$). The concurrent performance of bilateral oophorectomy was associated with surgical route, diagnosis, and age. Oophorectomy was performed more than three times more frequently when the surgical approach was abdominal in comparison with vaginal: 63% of women who had an abdominal hysterectomy and 18% of those who had a vaginal hysterectomy also had oophorectomy. Approximately two thirds of women who had a hysterectomy for cancer or endometrial hyperplasia had concomitant oophorectomy. Slightly more than half of the women who had a hysterectomy for uterine leiomyoma or endometriosis had bilateral oophorectomy. Only 20% of women who had a hysterectomy for uterine prolapse also had bilateral oophorectomy.

Concomitant oophorectomy was associated with age. Approximately 18% of women aged 15–24 years who had a hysterectomy also had bilateral oophorectomy (Figure 4). This proportion tended to increase with each increasingly older age group, peaking at 76% among women aged 45–54 years and then declining to 62% among women aged ≥ 55 years.

During 1980–1993, 26% of all hysterectomies were performed vaginally. This route of surgery was used for 28% of hysterectomies performed on white women, 15% on

FIGURE 3. Hysterectomy rates,* by geographic region† — United States, 1980–1993‡

* Per 1,000 female, civilian residents aged ≥ 15 years.

† Regions defined as follows: Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont); Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin); South (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia); and West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

‡ Break in lines (after 1987) reflects change in rates resulting from redesign of the National Hospital Discharge Survey; the changes in sampling design precluded comparison of the two time periods (i.e., 1980–1987 and 1988–1993).

black women, and 23% on women of other races. During 1988–1993, the proportion of hysterectomies performed vaginally increased significantly, primarily reflecting the marked increase in the percentage of vaginal hysterectomies performed on white women (Figure 5). During 1990–1993, 32% of hysterectomies performed on white women were by the vaginal route, compared with 26% during the 1980s.

The frequency of bilateral oophorectomy associated with vaginal hysterectomy increased almost threefold from 1988 (9%) to 1993 (26%) (Figure 6). The percentage of abdominal hysterectomies with concomitant bilateral oophorectomy increased only slightly (from 47% in 1988 to 52% in 1993).

In addition to increases in the percentage of hysterectomies performed vaginally and the percentage of vaginal hysterectomies with concomitant oophorectomy, the percentage of vaginal hysterectomies associated with laparoscopy also increased. Throughout the 1980s, laparoscopy was coded concomitantly with vaginal hysterectomy in <1% of all cases. In 1990, this percentage rose to 1.4%; in 1991, it was 6.3%. In 1992, 15.3% of vaginal hysterectomies were associated with laparoscopy; in 1993, the percentage remained stable at 14.2% (Figure 6).

TABLE 3. Estimated rates* of hysterectomy, by race of women who obtained the procedure and primary discharge diagnosis — United States, 1988–1993

Diagnosis	Race									All races		
	White			Black			Other [†]					
	Rate	SE [‡]	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.
Cancer	0.6	0.03	294,892	0.4	0.05	28,179	0.8	0.12	17,177	0.6	0.02	340,248
Endometrial hyperplasia	0.3	0.03	164,592	0.1	0.02	10,582	—	—	4,173	0.3	0.02	179,347
Endometriosis	1.1	0.07	577,846	0.5	0.05	39,434	0.6	0.09	14,377	1.0	0.06	631,657
Uterine leiomyoma	1.6	0.08	807,598	3.6	0.23	260,783	2.2	0.34	49,190	1.8	0.08	1,117,571
Uterine prolapse	1.0	0.06	513,049	0.3	0.04	21,911	0.6	0.09	13,697	0.9	0.05	548,657
Other	0.9	0.06	459,316	0.9	0.10	63,362	0.5	0.09	10,803	0.9	0.05	533,481
Total	5.5	0.25	2,817,293	5.9	0.37	424,251	4.8	0.58	109,417	5.5	0.22	3,350,961

* Per 1,000 female, civilian residents in each age and race category. Rates by race were adjusted by redistributing the number of women for whom race was unknown according to the known distribution of race in the National Hospital Discharge Survey. Rates were calculated by applying population weights to the sum of the numbers of hysterectomies obtained each year and then dividing this value by the sum of the population estimates for each year. Population estimates were obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

† Included Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and other races.

‡ Standard error.

— Fewer than 30 women in the sample; numbers were too small for meaningful analysis.

TABLE 4. Estimated rates* of hysterectomy, by age group of women who obtained the procedure and primary discharge diagnosis — United States, 1988–1993

Age (yrs)	Diagnosis									
	Cancer			Endometrial hyperplasia			Endometriosis			
	Rate	SE†	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	
15-24	—	—	4,809	—	—	948	0.1	0.02	7,288‡	
25-29	0.3	0.04	18,408	—	—	2,305	1.0	0.13	64,883	
30-34	0.4	0.07	29,555	0.2	0.04	11,749§	1.8	0.13	115,553	
35-39	0.7	0.07	40,291	0.3	0.05	19,156	2.6	0.21	160,615	
40-44	0.6	0.06	31,063	0.4	0.06	23,200	2.7	0.23	149,801	
45-54	0.6	0.04	46,234	0.8	0.08	60,260	1.4	0.11	108,052	
≥55	0.9	0.05	169,888	0.3	0.03	61,729	0.1	0.03	25,465	
Total	0.6	0.02	340,248	0.3	0.02	179,347	1.0	0.06	631,657	

Age (yrs)	Diagnosis									
	Uterine leiomyoma			Uterine prolapse			Other¶			Total
	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate	SE	No.	Rate
15-24	—	—	881	0.1	0.03	7,442‡	0.2	0.04	23,669	0.4
25-29	0.3	0.05	17,456	0.5	0.07	31,506	1.3	0.14	79,501	3.5
30-34	1.1	0.10	72,732	0.9	0.10	62,028	1.6	0.16	106,178	6.0
35-39	3.3	0.16	202,980	1.3	0.11	78,515	1.7	0.15	103,212	9.9
40-44	6.3	0.31	341,741	1.3	0.10	70,553	1.6	0.10	86,532	12.9
45-54	5.2	0.36	415,760	1.1	0.09	89,858	0.8	0.07	65,465	9.9
≥55	0.4	0.03	66,010	1.2	0.07	208,755	0.4	0.04	68,925	3.3
Total	1.8	0.08	1,117,570	0.9	0.05	548,657	0.9	0.05	533,482	5.5
										0.22
										3,350,961

* Per 1,000 female, civilian residents in each age category. Rates were calculated by applying population weights to the sum of the number of hysterectomies obtained each year, and then dividing this value by the sum of the population estimates for each year. Population estimates were obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

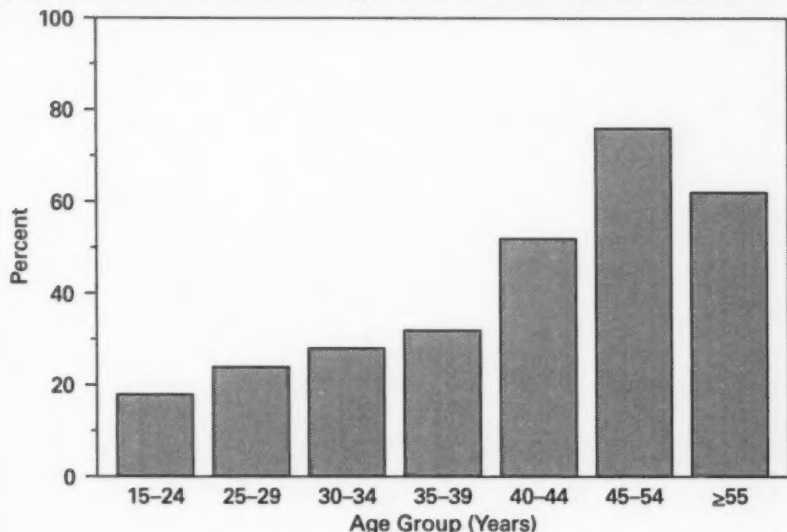
† Standard error.

‡ Based on 30–39 women in the sample; number was unreliable.

§ Includes cervical dysplasia and menstrual disturbances.

¶ Fewer than 30 women in the sample; numbers were too small for meaningful analysis.

FIGURE 4. Percentage of hysterectomies* with concomitant oophorectomy, by age group of women who obtained the procedures — United States, 1988–1993



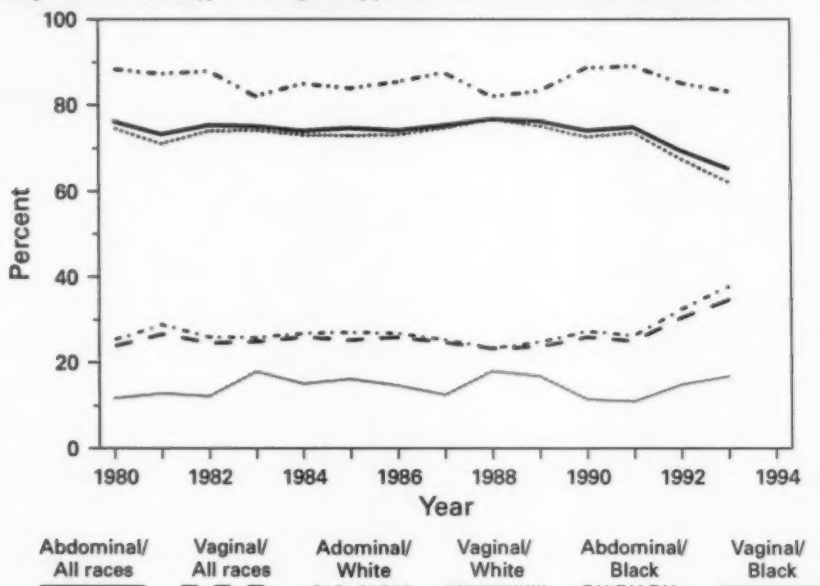
* Among female, civilian residents aged ≥15 years.

DISCUSSION

The available data concerning hysterectomies performed in the United States revealed a slight downward trend in the rate of procedures performed during the first half of this 14-year surveillance period and a leveling off during the second half. Rates of hysterectomy significantly differed by age, with women aged 40–44 years more likely than women in other age groups to have the procedure. The most frequently associated diagnoses were uterine leiomyoma, endometriosis, and uterine prolapse. As noted previously (i.e., for 1988–1990) (7), the indications for hysterectomy differed by race. The rate of hysterectomy for uterine leiomyoma among black women was more than twice that among white women, whereas endometriosis and uterine prolapse were more frequently associated with hysterectomy among white women than among black women. In comparison with previous surveillance periods, a higher percentage of hysterectomies were performed by the vaginal route, and a higher percentage of vaginal hysterectomies were performed with concomitant oophorectomy. Finally, the percentage of vaginal hysterectomies associated with laparoscopy increased over the percentages reported for previous years.

The number of hysterectomies performed during 1990–1993 was lower than was estimated previously on the basis of population dynamics; these previous estimates included as a factor the large number of women born after the end of World War II who began, in 1979, entering the age groups most likely to have a hysterectomy. According to these projections, >800,000 hysterectomies would have been performed

FIGURE 5. Percentage of hysterectomies* performed, by race of women who obtained the procedure and type of surgical approach — United States, 1980–1993



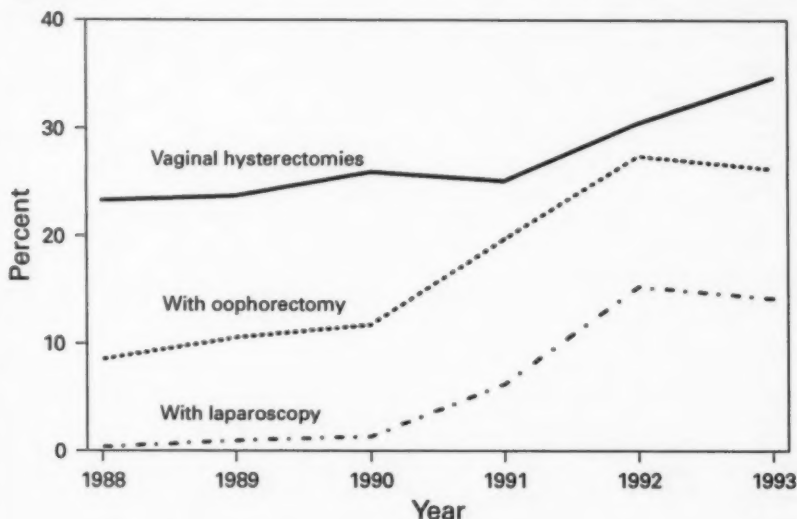
* Among female, civilian residents aged ≥ 15 years.

annually in the United States by 1995 (12). This projected number for 1995 did not occur because a) the rates of hysterectomies declined during the mid- to late-1980s and b) the redesign of the NHDS in 1988 resulted in a downward shift in estimated rates. Data obtained from the NHDS indicate that 574,000 hysterectomies were performed during 1995 (National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, 1997).

Several other factors also could affect increases in hysterectomy numbers or rates. First, practices related to health-care reform (e.g., quality assurance, peer review, and second opinion programs) have been associated with lower hysterectomy rates (13–16). Second, alternatives to hysterectomy—including medical treatments and endoscopic procedures (e.g., laser therapies)—have become increasingly available (17–19). Third, many women in the United States have been opting to delay childbearing (20), and the resultant desire to preserve fertility might be affecting hysterectomy rates.

The recent trend in the increased usage of vaginal hysterectomy has paralleled the rise in simultaneous ICD-9-CM coding for laparoscopy and vaginal hysterectomy on hospital discharge forms. Beginning in the late 1980s and increasing substantially in the early 1990s, laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy (LAVH) became adopted as an alternative to abdominal hysterectomy in selected cases. Because LAVH does not have a unique ICD-9-CM code, the marked rise in simultaneous coding for vaginal hysterectomy and laparoscopy probably represents the increasing use of

FIGURE 6. Percentage of all hysterectomies* performed by the vaginal route, percentage of all vaginal hysterectomies with concomitant oophorectomy, and percentage of all vaginal hysterectomies with concomitant laparoscopy — United States, 1988–1993



*Among female, civilian residents aged ≥ 15 years.

LAVH, a new and somewhat controversial procedure (21–23). Furthermore, the marked increase in concurrent oophorectomy with vaginal hysterectomy may be a consequence of the improved access to the ovaries afforded by laparoscopy. During 1991–1993, 47% of vaginal hysterectomies associated with laparoscopy were accompanied by bilateral oophorectomy, whereas only 22% of vaginal hysterectomies performed without laparoscopy were accompanied by bilateral oophorectomy.

The use of LAVH raises practical issues pertaining to hysterectomy surveillance. First, its use may increase if this method of hysterectomy achieves wider acceptance and application. A unique ICD-9-CM code for this procedure would help monitor trends in its usage. Second, as surgeons become more skilled in LAVH and as demands to contain health-care costs grow, the procedure might be performed more frequently in the ambulatory surgical setting (24). The consequence for hysterectomy surveillance through the NHDS, which is derived exclusively from hospital discharges, will be reporting that is increasingly incomplete. Supplemental surveillance sources need to be identified to enable collection of information regarding hysterectomies performed in ambulatory-care settings.

The NHDS provides the only available population-based estimates of surgical rates and is the only instrument by which national surveillance for hysterectomy can be conducted. As such, these surveillance data reflect the influence of factors that affect hysterectomy rates; such factors include changes in the prevalence of gynecologic

disorders, introduction of less-invasive treatment modalities, and adoption of utilization review processes. Furthermore, because the results of this surveillance system are based on large sample sizes with relative standard errors of approximately 10%, large differences revealed are unlikely to be due to chance.

The NHDS has several important limitations. First, the redesign of the survey in 1988 constrained accurate comparisons of rates before and after that year. Second, the data set did not contain clinical information such as parity, which has been known to influence hysterectomy rates, and the indications for hysterectomy could not be validated because pathology reports and medical records were not available for review. Third, the NHDS requests information regarding the race of patients discharged from the participating hospitals. Such data were analyzed to determine whether hysterectomy rates and the indications for hysterectomy differed depending on this variable. However, the reasons for the race-specific differences in the indications for hysterectomy could not be determined from the available information. In addition, the analyses of data by race was limited by the high proportion of women for whom race was not stated in the NHDS. During 1982-1989, 9%-11% of hospital discharge forms did not provide information regarding the race of the patient. The percentage of such discharges increased to 16% in 1990, 18% in 1991, and 20% in 1992. Because of this lack of information, the data for women whose race was unknown were categorized on the basis of the distribution of discharged women whose race was known. Although this method was based on the assumption that all races were equally underreported, the evidence indicates that hospitals not reporting race might provide medical services to a higher proportion of white persons than would have been imputed based on the distribution of known races (25). Such a redistribution introduces a potential error in the calculation of rates; however, eliminating those discharges would have resulted in an underestimation of rates. Therefore, the analyses involving race should be interpreted cautiously.

The results of this surveillance system probably underestimated the actual rates of hysterectomy because women who had already had a hysterectomy were not excluded from the denominators. This retention of the number of women who had previously had a hysterectomy in the denominator probably had the greatest effect on rates for women in the age groups with highest rates of hysterectomy. However, the results of one study in which hysterectomy rates were adjusted for the number of reproductive-aged women who had already had a hysterectomy were consistent with previous CDC surveillance reports in demonstrating the same secular variations in rates (26).

The results of this surveillance system for hysterectomy provide information concerning the numbers and rates of hysterectomy in the United States. Analyses of these data enable determination of the relative public health importance of gynecologic conditions for which hysterectomy is performed. Continued surveillance for hysterectomy will enable changes in clinical practice (e.g., the use of LAVH) to be identified, and information derived from the surveillance system may assist in directing biomedical assessment priorities (e.g., to determine the reasons for race-specific differences in the prevalence of uterine leiomyoma).

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Pregnancy-Related Mortality Surveillance — United States, 1987–1990

Lisa M. Koonin, M.N., M.P.H., Andrea P. MacKay, M.S.P.H.,
Cynthia J. Berg, M.D., M.P.H., Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.,
Jack C. Smith, M.S.

*Division of Reproductive Health
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion*

Abstract

Problem/Condition: The *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives* specifies goals of no more than 3.3 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births overall and no more than 5.0 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births among black women; as of 1990, these goals had not been met. In addition, race-specific differences between black women and white women persist in the risk for pregnancy-related death.

Reporting Period Covered: This report summarizes surveillance data for pregnancy-related deaths in the United States for 1987–1990.

Description of System: The National Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System was initiated in 1988 by CDC in collaboration with the CDC/American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Maternal Mortality Study Group. Health departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City provided CDC with copies of death certificates and available linked outcome records (i.e., birth certificates or fetal death records) of all identified pregnancy-related deaths.

Results: During 1987–1990, 1,459 deaths were determined to be pregnancy-related. The overall pregnancy-related mortality ratio was 9.2 deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio for black women was consistently higher than for white women for every risk factor examined by race. The disparity between pregnancy-related mortality ratios for black women and white women increased from 3.4 times greater in 1987 to 4.1 times greater in 1990. Older women, particularly women aged ≥ 35 years, were at increased risk for pregnancy-related death. The gestational age-adjusted risk for pregnancy-related death was 7.7 times higher for women who received no prenatal care than for women who received "adequate" prenatal care. The distribution of the causes of death differed depending on the pregnancy outcome; for women who died following a live birth (i.e., 55% of the deaths), the leading causes of death were pregnancy-induced hypertension complications, pulmonary embolism, and hemorrhage.

Interpretation: Pregnancy-related mortality ratios for black women continued, as noted in previously published surveillance reports, to be three to four times higher than those for white women. The risk factors evaluated in this analysis confirmed the disparity in pregnancy-related mortality between white women and black women, but the reason(s) for this difference could not be determined from the available information.

Actions Taken: Continued surveillance and additional studies should be conducted to assess the magnitude of pregnancy-related mortality, to identify those differences that

contribute to the continuing race-specific disparity in pregnancy-related mortality, and to provide information that policy makers can use to develop effective strategies to prevent pregnancy-related mortality for all women.

INTRODUCTION

The *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives* for the United States listed maternal mortality as a priority area for improvement, including specific goals of no more than 3.3 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births overall, and no more than 5.0 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births among black women (1). These goals have not yet been achieved. Moreover, there have been continuing disparities in the risk for pregnancy-related death between black women and white women (2). The pregnancy-related mortality ratios (i.e., pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births) for black women are more than three times higher than for white women (3). The results of previous research have indicated that most pregnancy-related deaths are preventable (4-6). A reduction in pregnancy-related deaths continues to be a primary public health objective (1,7).

To further understand and evaluate the risk factors for and leading causes of pregnancy-related death, the National Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System was initiated in 1988 by CDC's Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, in collaboration with the CDC/American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) Maternal Mortality Study Group (8). This system provides ongoing surveillance of all pregnancy-related deaths identified through the individual state systems and through other sources of reporting. This report summarizes the analysis of identified pregnancy-related deaths in the United States from 1987 through 1990 (i.e., the year for which the most recent information is available).

METHODS

Health departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, and Puerto Rico provided CDC with copies of death certificates and available matched pregnancy-outcome records (i.e., birth certificates or fetal death records) for all identified pregnancy-related deaths during 1987-1990.

A woman's death was classified as pregnancy-related if it occurred during pregnancy or within 1 year after the pregnancy and resulted from a) complications of the pregnancy, b) a chain of events that was initiated by the pregnancy, or c) the aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic or pharmacologic effects of the pregnancy (8). A woman's death was considered to be a potential pregnancy-related death if a) a pregnancy check box was marked on the death certificate, b) the death certificate otherwise indicated that the woman was pregnant at the time of death, or c) the woman's death certificate was matched with a birth certificate or fetal death record for a delivery that occurred within 1 year before the woman's death. Information concerning each death was reviewed by experienced clinical epidemiologists to determine whether it was a pregnancy-related death.

Deaths were classified using a system designed in collaboration with members of the CDC/ACOG Maternal Mortality Study Group (8). Several of the variables stated on the death certificate that were examined included the immediate and underlying

causes of death, any associated obstetrical conditions or complications, and the outcome of pregnancy. Information was obtained from death certificates (including notes written on the margins of death certificates), maternal mortality review committee reports and autopsy reports, and matched birth and fetal death certificates.

Pregnancy-related mortality ratios were calculated by using live-birth data obtained from the 1987-1990 national natality files compiled by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (9-12). Although data regarding pregnancy-related deaths in Puerto Rico were available, published natality data included only the births that occurred in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City; therefore, pregnancy-related deaths in Puerto Rico were not included in this analysis. Cornfield's method was used to calculate risk ratios with 95% confidence intervals (13). To control for the effects of age, pregnancy-related mortality ratios for marital status were age-adjusted by direct standardization (14). The standard population comprised all women who had a live birth during 1987-1990 (9-12).

Matched outcome certificates (i.e., birth certificates and fetal death certificates) were available for most women who delivered a live-born or stillborn infant. These outcome certificates provided data not available on the death certificate. No outcome certificates were available for women who had an ectopic pregnancy, women who had an abortion (i.e., either spontaneous or induced), and women who died before delivery (i.e., "undelivered").

The women's ages were grouped into standard 5-year intervals. Women aged 40-49 years were included in a single group, ≥ 40 years. For the analysis of race, women were classified as white, black, or "other." Other races included Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and those reported as "other." Because of the small number of women in the "other" category, most analyses by race were limited to white women and black women. Hispanic women were classified by their reported racial group. For both the numerator and denominator of pregnancy-related mortality ratios, race was defined as the race of the mother.

The risk for pregnancy-related death by years of education was determined from information on matched outcome certificates for women whose pregnancy outcome was a live birth or a stillbirth. The analysis of education was further restricted to women aged ≥ 20 years, an age by which most women would have had the opportunity to graduate from high school. The state of Washington did not report education on birth certificates during the 4-year surveillance period, and three other states—California, New York (excluding New York City), and Texas—did not report education on the birth certificate during some years of the surveillance period. Women who died in those four states during the specific years when education was not reported were excluded from the analysis of education.

Information concerning the adequacy of prenatal care was limited to women who delivered a live-born infant, because the information about prenatal care that was recorded on fetal death certificates was insufficient for analysis. No information regarding prenatal care was available for women who had pregnancies with ectopic or abortive (spontaneous or induced) outcomes or who were undelivered at the time of death. Deaths that occurred in California during 1987-1988 also were excluded from the analysis of adequacy of prenatal care because all three components necessary to calculate prenatal care adequacy (i.e., gestational age, the month prenatal care began, and the number of prenatal visits) were not reported consistently for those years.

The level of prenatal care was assessed by using a modification of the adequacy of prenatal care use (APCU) index developed by Kotelchuck (15). The APCU index measures the adequacy of prenatal care by a) the timing of the first prenatal visit and b) the appropriateness of the number of visits based on gestational age (i.e., at the first prenatal visit and at delivery). The modified index used for the purposes of this report classified the level of prenatal care into one of the following four categories:

Level of prenatal care	Month prenatal care began	Percentage of recommended visits for prenatal care*
Adequate plus	≤4th month of pregnancy	≥110%
Adequate	≤4th month of pregnancy	80%–109%
Inadequate	≤4th month of pregnancy or ≥5th month of pregnancy	<80% Not applicable
No care	None	None

*Based on the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists standard for month of gestation (16).

This index differs from the APCU index in that the "intermediate" category of prenatal care described by Kotelchuck was combined with the category for "inadequate" care, because both levels represented less than adequate prenatal care (15). A category also was included for women who received no prenatal care.

To control for the confounding effect of gestational age, direct standardization (14) was used to calculate a gestational age-adjusted rate for adequacy of prenatal care. The standard population was based on the distribution of gestational age (in weeks) for women whose prenatal care was "adequate" and who died following a live birth. A gestational age-adjusted rate for the adequacy of prenatal care by race could not be calculated because of the small number of deaths and the large proportion of unknown values for some categories.

The relationship between the size of the delivery hospital and pregnancy-related mortality was assessed by using the size of the hospital obstetric service (in terms of the number of live births per year [American Hospital Association, unpublished data]) as the determinant of hospital size. The hospital size groups were as follows: <300, 300–999, 1,000–1,999, 2,000–2,999, and ≥3,000 live births per year. The analysis of hospital size was limited to women who died following a live birth or a stillbirth. If a matched outcome record was unavailable for a woman, then the size of the hospital in which the woman died, instead of the size of the delivery hospital, was used for this analysis.

Live-birth order was assessed for women who died after delivering a live-born infant. Although birth and fetal death certificates provided information regarding past pregnancy outcomes, the natality files (used for denominators for ratio calculations) only provided information regarding live-birth order.

The assessment of the time interval between delivery and death was restricted to women who had either a live birth or a stillbirth because information concerning the interval between termination of pregnancy and maternal death was not available for women who died after other pregnancy outcomes or who were undelivered at the time of death.

All unknown, not stated, or missing information—which accounted for $\leq 20\%$ of the total for each variable—were proportionally redistributed in known categories.

RESULTS

A total of 1,618 potential pregnancy-related deaths were reported to CDC for 1987–1990. Seven deaths, although causally related to pregnancy, were excluded from this analysis because the time period between delivery and death exceeded 1 year. In addition, the analysis excluded 151 deaths that occurred within 1 year after delivery (i.e., because the causes of death were not directly related to pregnancy) and one death that was classified as unknown as to whether the death was linked to a pregnancy. The remaining 1,459 deaths were used as the basis of this analysis. A matched birth certificate was available for 95% of deaths following a live birth, and a matched fetal death certificate was available for 86% of deaths following a stillbirth.

The number of pregnancy-related deaths and the pregnancy-related mortality ratios in this analysis differed slightly from previously published reports (17) because of subsequently received or updated information. The overall pregnancy-related mortality ratio for the 4-year surveillance period was 9.2 deaths per 100,000 live births; the ratio increased sharply from 1987 (7.2 deaths per 100,000 live births) to 1988 (9.5 per 100,000), and then increased slightly to 10.0 per 100,000 over the following 2 years (Table 1).

Women who were aged ≥ 30 years had a higher risk for pregnancy-related death than younger women (Table 2). Women aged 35–39 years had a 2.6 times higher risk for death than women aged 25–29 years; this risk increased to 5.9 times higher for women aged ≥ 40 years.

TABLE 1. Number of live births, number of pregnancy-related deaths, and pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR),* by year of death — United States, 1987–1990

Year of death	No. of live births	No. of deaths	PRMR
1987	3,809,394	276	7.2
1988	3,909,510	371	9.5
1989	4,040,958	395	9.8
1990	4,158,212	417	10.0
Total	15,918,074	1,459	9.2

*Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births.

TABLE 2. Number of pregnancy-related deaths, pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR),* and risk ratio, by age — United States, 1987–1990

Age group (yrs)	No. of deaths	PRMR	Risk ratio	95% CI†
<20	157	7.8	1.1	(0.92–1.35)
20–24	306	7.1	1.0	(0.86–1.18)
25–29	351	7.0	Referent	
30–34	367	11.1	1.6	(1.37–1.84)
35–39	206	18.2	2.6	(2.18–3.10)
≥ 40	72	41.6	5.9	(4.55–7.68)
Total	1,459	9.2		

*Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births.

†Confidence interval.

Race was strongly associated with pregnancy-related mortality—particularly for black women, who were almost four times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than were white women (Table 3). The difference between pregnancy-related mortality ratios for black women and white women increased from 3.4 in 1987 to 4.1 in 1990. The risk for pregnancy-related mortality was 1.6 times higher for women of other races than for white women.

Age-specific pregnancy-related mortality ratios were higher for black women than for white women at all ages (Figure 1). The risk for pregnancy-related death was 10.2 times greater for black women aged ≥ 40 years than the risk for black women aged 20–24 years; the risk was 5.0 times greater for white women aged ≥ 40 years than the risk for white women aged 20–24 years. In comparison with pregnancy-related

TABLE 3. Number of pregnancy-related deaths, pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR),* and risk ratio, by race† — United States, 1987–1990

Race	No. of deaths	PRMR	Risk ratio	95% CI‡
White	794	6.3	Referent	
Black	598	22.9	3.7	(3.28–4.06)
Other†	67	9.8	1.6	(1.21–2.02)
Total	1,459	9.2		

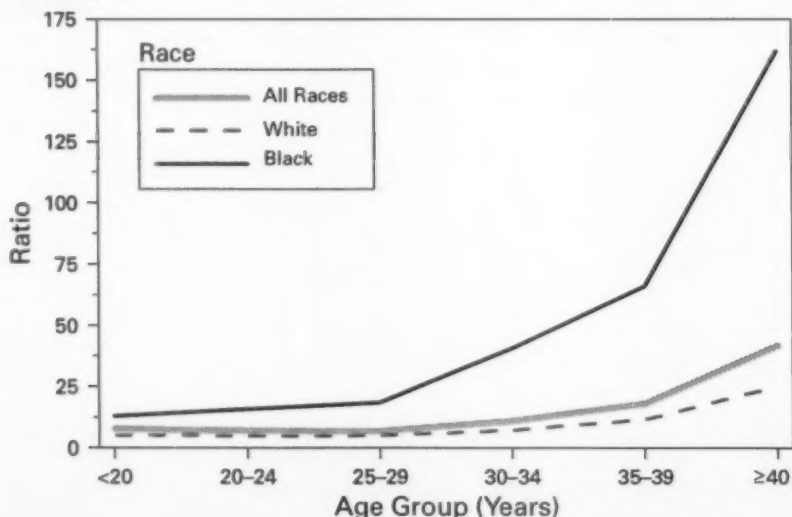
*Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births.

†Hispanic women were classified by their reported racial group.

‡Confidence interval.

†Includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and those reported as "other."

FIGURE 1. Pregnancy-related mortality ratio,* by age group and race — United States, 1987–1990

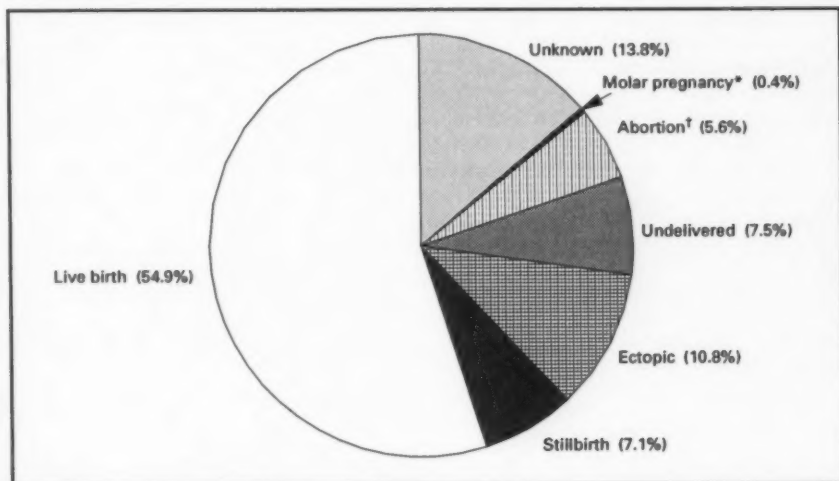


*Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births.

mortality ratios for white women, ratios for black women increased sharply with age, beginning with women aged 25-29 years. This difference was most pronounced at ages ≥ 40 years (i.e., the ratio was 6.4 times higher for black women).

The most common pregnancy outcome associated with a pregnancy-related death was a live birth (55%), followed by an ectopic pregnancy (11%), an undelivered pregnancy (7%), or a stillbirth (7%) (Figure 2). For white women, 58% of pregnancy-related deaths followed a live birth, compared with 49% for black women (Table 4). More

FIGURE 2. Pregnancy-related deaths, by outcome of pregnancy — United States, 1987-1990



*Also known as gestational trophoblastic neoplasia.

†Includes spontaneous and induced abortions.

TABLE 4. Outcome of pregnancy and percentage of pregnancy-related deaths, by race* — United States, 1987-1990

Pregnancy outcome	Race		
	White	Black	Other†
Live birth	57.9	49.2	70.1
Stillbirth	8.2	5.5	7.5
Ectopic pregnancy	8.4	14.2	7.5
Abortion‡	4.3	7.2	6.0
Undelivered	7.6	7.9	3.0
Molar pregnancy¶	0.4	0.5	0.0
Unknown	13.2	15.6	6.0
Total**	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Hispanic women were classified by their reported racial group.

†Includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and those reported as "other."

‡Includes spontaneous and induced abortions.

¶Also known as gestational trophoblastic neoplasia.

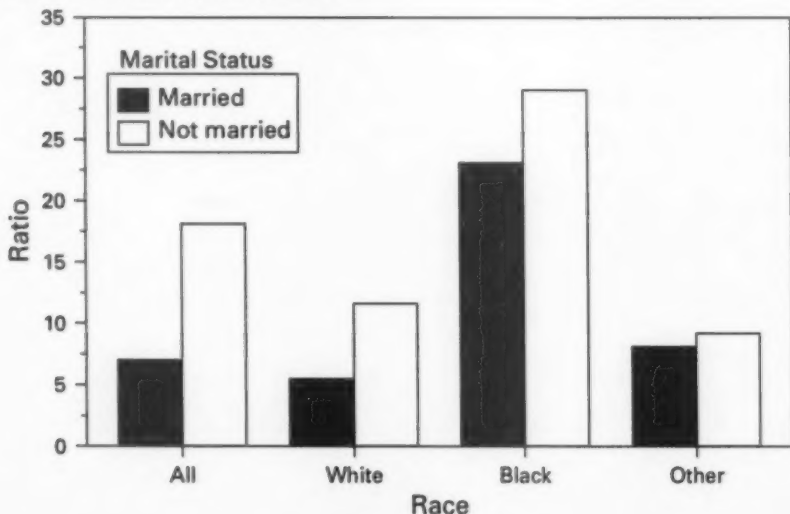
**Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

pregnancy-related deaths followed ectopic pregnancies and abortions (spontaneous and induced) among black women (14% and 7%, respectively) than among white women (8% and 4%, respectively). In contrast, 70% of deaths among women of "other" races were associated with a live birth outcome; 7% of deaths among these women were associated with an ectopic pregnancy, and 6% were associated with an abortion.

The risk for pregnancy-related death among unmarried women was almost twice the risk among married women. After adjustment for age, the pregnancy-related mortality ratio was 18.1 deaths per 100,000 live births for all unmarried women and 7.0 for all married women (Figure 3). The age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality ratio for unmarried white women was 2.1 times greater than that for married white women (11.6 vs. 5.5 deaths per 100,000 live births), whereas this same ratio for unmarried black women was 1.3 times greater than that for married black women (29.0 vs. 23.1 deaths per 100,000 live births). For women of "other" races, the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality ratio for unmarried women differed slightly compared with that for married women (9.2 vs. 8.1 deaths per 100,000 live births).

For all women, the risk for pregnancy-related death following a live birth or a stillbirth significantly decreased with increasing levels of education for women aged ≥ 25 years (Figure 4). The educational level of women aged 20–24 years did not affect the risk for pregnancy-related death. Age-specific pregnancy-related mortality ratios for black women were consistently higher than ratios for white women at all levels of education. Among white women aged ≥ 25 years, the risk for pregnancy-related death

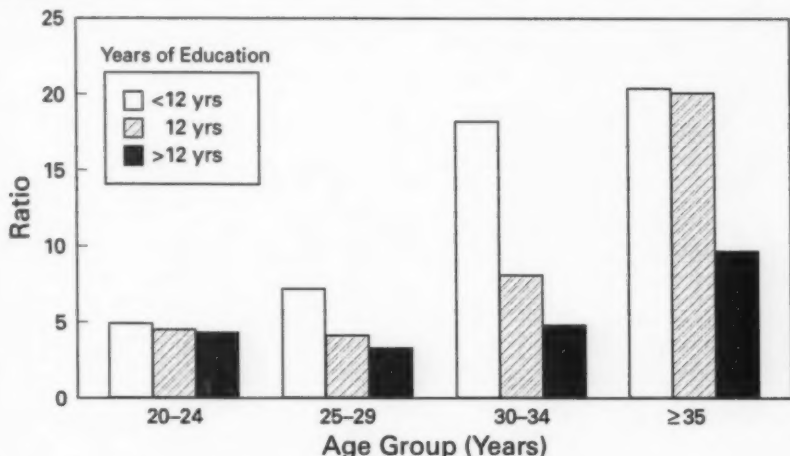
FIGURE 3. Age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality ratio,* by marital status and race† — United States, 1987–1990



*Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births.

†Hispanic women were classified by their reported racial group.

FIGURE 4. Age-specific* pregnancy-related mortality ratio† for women who died after delivering a live-born or stillborn infant, by maternal education — United States, 1987–1990



*Among women aged ≥ 20 years.

†Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births.

for those who had ≤ 12 years of education was almost twice that for women who had >12 years of education. Regardless of educational level, however, the risk for pregnancy-related death among black women of all ages did not differ significantly.

Of all the women who died following a live birth, 9% had not received prenatal care. The crude rate of pregnancy-related death was 7.7 times higher for women who received no prenatal care than for women who received "adequate" care (Table 5). When adjusted for gestational age, the rate declined to 6.2 times higher for women who received no prenatal care than for women who received "adequate" care (Figure 5). When compared with women who received some level of prenatal care, women who received no prenatal care were more likely to have had four or more previous live births and to be unmarried and less educated.

After adjustment for gestational age, the risk for pregnancy-related death was slightly higher for women who received "inadequate" prenatal care than for women who received "adequate" care (relative risk [RR]=1.7). In addition, the gestational age-adjusted risk for pregnancy-related death was 1.8 times higher for women who received prenatal care categorized as "adequate plus" than for women who received "adequate" care.

Mortality rates for all categories of prenatal care were higher for black women and women of other races than for white women (Table 5). Approximately 8% of white women and 11% of black women who died from pregnancy-related causes received no prenatal care. The risk associated with receiving no prenatal care compared with receiving "adequate" care was greater for white women (RR=7.8) and women of other races (RR=12.7) than for black women (RR=3.7).

TABLE 5. Crude pregnancy-related mortality rate,* by race† and adequacy of prenatal care‡ — United States,† 1987–1990

Adequacy of prenatal care	Race			All deaths
	White	Black	Other**	
No care	19.0	26.5	49.5††	23.0
Inadequate	3.3	10.3	6.6	5.0
Adequate	2.4	7.0	3.7	3.0
Adequate plus	5.5	14.8	10.7	7.3
All levels of care	3.6	11.2	7.1	5.1

*Pregnancy-related deaths among women who delivered a live-born infant per 100,000 live births.

†Hispanic women were classified by their reported racial group.

‡Levels of prenatal care were based on a modification of the adequacy of prenatal care use (APCU) index developed by Kotelchuck (15), and they were defined as follows: *adequate plus* — care began at ≤4 months of pregnancy, and ≥110% of recommended prenatal care visits were made (i.e., in accordance with standards established by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists); *adequate* — care began at ≤4 months of pregnancy, and 80%–90% of recommended visits were made; *inadequate* — care began at ≤4 months of pregnancy, and <80% of recommended visits were made, or care began at ≥5 months of pregnancy (recommended number of visits not applicable); and *no care* — no prenatal care obtained.

§Excludes California for 1987–1988.

**Includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and those reported as "other."

††This rate was based on fewer than five deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

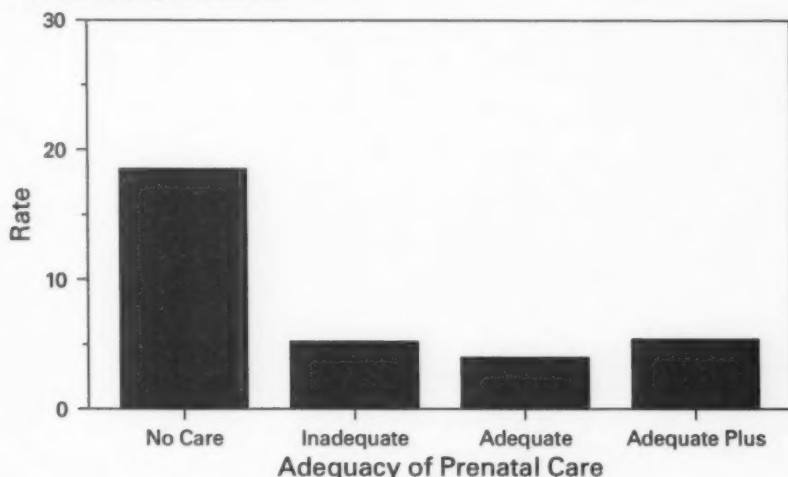
Of all women whose pregnancies resulted in a live birth, the risk for pregnancy-related death increased with increasing live-birth order, beginning with women delivering their third live-born infant (Table 6). The mortality rate was approximately three times greater for women following delivery of a fifth or higher-order live-born infant than for women following a second live birth.

Although few pregnancy-related deaths were reported for adolescents (i.e., females aged <20 years), the risk for pregnancy-related death was 10–11 times higher for adolescents following delivery of a fourth live-born infant in comparison with those delivering a first through third live-born infant.

For both white women and black women, the risk for pregnancy-related death for women who had a fifth or higher-order live birth was 2.6 times greater than that for women with the lowest rate of pregnancy-related death. For white women of all ages, this risk was lowest following the second live birth; for black women of all ages, the risk was lowest for women following the first live birth. Although the risk for death associated with live-birth order for all women was lowest after delivery of the second live-born infant, the disparity in the risk for death between black women and white women after delivery of the second live-born infant was greater than the risk for any other live-birth-order category.

The leading causes of death differed by pregnancy outcome (Table 7). The leading causes of death for women who died after a live birth were pregnancy-induced hypertension complications, pulmonary embolism (mostly thrombotic and amniotic fluid embolism), hemorrhage (primarily from postpartum atony, complications from disseminated intravascular coagulation, and abruptio placentae), and infection. For women whose pregnancies ended in a stillbirth, the leading causes of death were

FIGURE 5. Adjusted* pregnancy-related mortality rate,[†] by adequacy of prenatal care[‡] — United States,[§] 1987–1990



* Adjusted for gestational age.

[†] Pregnancy-related deaths among women who delivered a live-born infant per 100,000 live births.

[‡] Levels of prenatal care were based on a modification of the adequacy of prenatal care use (APCU) index developed by Kotelchuck (15), and they were defined as follows: *adequate plus* — care began at ≤ 4 months of pregnancy, and $\geq 110\%$ of recommended prenatal care visits were made (i.e., in accordance with standards established by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists); *adequate* — care began at ≤ 4 months of pregnancy, and 80%–90% of recommended visits were made; *inadequate* — care began at ≤ 4 months of pregnancy, and $< 80\%$ of recommended visits were made, or care began at ≥ 5 months of pregnancy (recommended number of visits not applicable); and *no care* — no prenatal care obtained.

[§] Excludes California for 1987–1988.

hemorrhage (from abruptio placentae and uterine rupture), pregnancy-induced hypertension complications, and infection. Hemorrhage resulting from rupture of the ectopic site accounted for almost 95% of deaths associated with ectopic pregnancies. Among women whose pregnancies ended in a spontaneous or induced abortion, infection was the cause of death for almost half of the women; most of the remaining deaths resulted from hemorrhage, pulmonary embolism, and anesthesia complications. Women who had molar pregnancies died from a variety of causes. Women who were still pregnant (undelivered) at the time of death most frequently died from thrombotic and amniotic fluid embolism, hemorrhage from abruptio placentae, and infection.

Hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death for 418 (29%) women regardless of pregnancy outcome; however, for an additional 83 (6%) women, hemorrhage was an associated condition contributing to death. Two hundred eighty-eight (20%) women died from pulmonary embolism; for another 67 (5%) women, embolism was

TABLE 6. Pregnancy-related mortality rate,* by age group, race,† and live-birth order — United States, 1987–1990

Live-birth order	Age group (yrs)/Race									
	<20			20–29			≥30			All ages
	White	Black	All races‡	White	Black	All races‡	White	Black	All races‡	
First live birth	2.7	6.0	3.7	3.4	9.0	4.2	5.2	17.9	6.6	8.5
Second live birth	2.7	6.2	3.9	2.0	7.1	2.8	4.6	26.0	6.7	10.4
Third live birth	2.9†	5.9	4.2	2.8	7.7	3.9	5.1	24.8	7.5	12.1
Fourth live birth	23.1†	61.4†	44.0	4.5	11.0	6.0	7.0	24.8	10.1	17.4
Fifth or more	—**	—**	—**	9.1	9.6	9.1	6.8	33.5	13.7	21.7

* Pregnancy-related deaths among women who delivered a live-born infant per 100,000 live births.

† Hispanic women were classified by their reported racial group.

‡ Includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and those reported as "other."

§ These rates were based on fewer than five deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

** No pregnancy-related deaths.

TABLE 7. Percentage of pregnancy-related deaths by outcome of pregnancy and cause of death, percentage of all outcomes of pregnancy, and pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)* — United States, 1987–1990

Cause of death	Outcome of pregnancy (% distribution)									
	Abortion†					Undelivered				
	Live birth	Stillbirth	Ectopic	Abortion†	Molar‡	Unknown	%	PRMR	All outcomes	
Hemorrhage	21.1	27.2	94.9	18.5	16.7	20.1	28.8	2.6		
Embolism	23.4	10.7	1.3	11.1	0.0	21.1	19.9	1.8		
Pregnancy-induced hypertension	23.8	26.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	16.3	17.6	1.6		
Infection	12.1	19.4	1.3	49.4	0.0	13.0	13.1	1.2		
Cardiomyopathy	6.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	5.7	0.5		
Anesthesia	2.7	0.0	1.9	8.6	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.2		
Complications	11.1	13.6	0.6	11.1	83.3	19.3	12.8	1.2		
Other/Unknown	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2		

* Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births.

† Includes spontaneous and induced abortions.

‡ Also known as gestational trophoblastic neoplasia.

§ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

an associated condition. Pregnancy-induced hypertension was the immediate cause of death for 257 (18%) women, and it was an associated condition for an additional 67 (5%) women.

The cause-specific pregnancy-related mortality ratios for all causes of death were higher for black women than for white women or women of other races, with hemorrhage, pulmonary embolism, and pregnancy-induced hypertension the leading causes of death for each race group. The risk for pregnancy-related death for each cause of death was approximately three to four times greater for black women compared with white women. However, the risk for death as a result of cardiomyopathy and complications of anesthesia was six to seven times greater for black women than for white women.

The risk for pregnancy-related death was highest for women who delivered a live-born or stillborn infant in a hospital with 2,000–2,999 live births per year (7.2 deaths per 100,000 live births) and lowest in hospitals with <300 live births per year (3.3 per 100,000) (Table 8). Cause-specific pregnancy-related mortality ratios differed for women by hospital size groups. The cause-specific pregnancy-related mortality ratios for deaths resulting from pulmonary embolism were highest for hospitals with <300 live births per year, and the ratios for deaths resulting from pregnancy-induced hypertension were highest for hospitals with $\geq 2,000$ live births per year.

Information regarding the specific time interval between delivery and death was unknown for 38 of the 904 women who died following a live birth or stillbirth. Of the remaining 866 women, most (550 [64%]) died within the first week after delivery; more than half of these deaths occurred within 1 day after delivery (Figure 6). Overall, 803 (93%) of these deaths occurred within 42 days after delivery. Of the 63 (7%) women who died between 43 days and 1 year after delivery, 23 (37%) died as a result of cardiomyopathy, and nine (14%) as a result of pulmonary embolism. Approximately half of all deaths attributed to cardiomyopathy during the surveillance period occurred >42 days after delivery.

DISCUSSION

Trends in Pregnancy-Related Mortality

During 1987–1990, the projected *Healthy People 2000* (1) goal that called for a reduction in maternal mortality was not met overall or for any racial/ethnic group. After a steady decline in the reported pregnancy-related mortality ratios from 1979 through 1986 (3), the reported mortality ratios increased from 7.2 pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births in 1987 to 10.0 in 1990. This increase in the pregnancy-related mortality ratio probably reflected the improved surveillance system and reporting guidelines initiated in 1988 (8,17).

Race-Specific Disparities

Pregnancy-related mortality ratios continued to be three to four times higher for black women than for white women (2,3,17). The risk for pregnancy-related death was consistently higher among black women than among white women for every factor evaluated by race in this analysis.

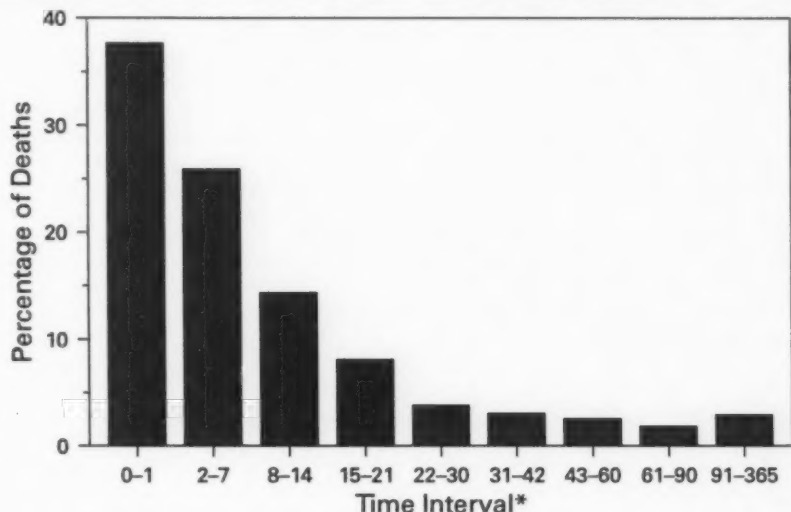
TABLE 8. Pregnancy-related mortality ratio,* by size of hospital and cause of death — United States, 1987–1990

Cause of death	Hospital size (no. of deliveries)					Total
	<300	300–999	1,000–1,999	2,000–2,999	≥3,000	
Hemorrhage	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Embolism	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.2
Pregnancy-induced hypertension	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.4
Infection	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7
Cardiomyopathy	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Anesthesia complications	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
All causes	3.3	4.0	6.0	7.2	6.0	5.7
Risk ratio (95% CI) [†]	Referent	1.2 (0.77–1.86)	1.8 (1.18–2.76)	2.2 (1.41–3.32)	1.8 (1.20–2.77)	

*Pregnancy-related deaths among women who delivered a live-born or stillborn infant per 100,000 live births.

[†]Confidence interval.

FIGURE 6. Time interval between delivery and death for women who died after delivering a live-born or stillborn infant — United States, 1987–1990



*Number of days between delivery and death.

As noted in previously published reports, the risk for death associated with age differed for black women and white women. The difference in the risk for death between black women and white women widened with increasingly older maternal age; the pregnancy-related mortality ratios for black women aged ≥ 35 years were particularly high in comparison with white women in the same age group (3,18). Higher levels of education were associated with decreased pregnancy-related mortality ratios among white women; however, among black women, the risk for pregnancy-related death did not differ significantly by educational level (3,4). Although the risk for pregnancy-related death was higher among unmarried white women than among married white women, marital status was not a significant factor in the risk for pregnancy-related death among black women and women of other races (19). Although the risk for pregnancy-related death among white women was lowest for those delivering their second live-born infant, the greatest difference between black women and white women in the risk for death occurred among women delivering their second live-born infant.

Pregnancy-related mortality rates for women of black and other races were higher at all levels of prenatal care than rates for white women. The reduction in mortality rates for women who received prenatal care compared with women who received no prenatal care was greater among white women than among black women. The results of several studies have suggested that the content of prenatal care might differ for black women and white women (20–22). Furthermore, even though more intensive monitoring is recommended during late pregnancy (i.e., the eighth and ninth months

of gestation) (16,23), black women make fewer prenatal-care visits during this time period than do white women (24). Researchers have determined that black women, in comparison with white women, often receive fewer services and insufficient health-promotion education during their prenatal visits (21,25).

The proportion of pregnancy-related deaths associated with ectopic pregnancy or abortion (spontaneous and induced) was greater among black women than among white women. The risk associated with most causes of pregnancy-related death was approximately three to four times higher for black women than for white women; the risk for pregnancy-related death resulting from cardiomyopathy and complications of anesthesia both were more than six times higher for black women than for white women.

The risk factors evaluated in this surveillance system confirmed the race-specific differences in pregnancy-related death, but the reasons for the disparities could not be determined from the available information. Factors other than race alone—probably factors not measurable through routine surveillance—most likely played an important role in contributing to the increased risk for pregnancy-related death among black women. It remains unclear whether the racial disparity might be related to differences in the seriousness of morbidity, differences in co-existing risk factors or other conditions, differences in diagnosis and treatment of pregnancy-related complications, or some combination of all these factors. Some researchers have suggested that race may serve as a marker for other sociodemographic risk factors and cultural differences (26,27). The sources from which data were obtained for this surveillance system did not provide information concerning socioeconomic indices, family and community conditions, and other factors that might be associated with the differences in pregnancy-related mortality between black women and white women.

Age

As reported previously, older women were at increased risk for pregnancy-related death (3,17). Women aged ≥ 40 years had six times the risk for pregnancy-related death in comparison with women aged 25–29 years. The risks for both chronic disease and complications of pregnancy increase with age; women aged ≥ 35 years are at greater risk than younger women for many adverse reproductive health outcomes, including pregnancy-related mortality (18,28).

Education

Overall, women with a limited education were at higher risk for pregnancy-related death than women with more education, a finding consistent with previous studies (3,4). The risk for pregnancy-related death among women who had less than a high school education was much greater for older women than younger women.

Prenatal Care

High-quality prenatal-care services can prevent or identify problems and complications that arise during pregnancy, labor and delivery, and the postpartum period (23). The absence of prenatal care should be regarded as a sentinel health event (29). Although it has been suggested that assessing prenatal care by a measure of the content and quality is preferable to measuring the quantity of care and the timing of visits (30),

the modified APCU index used in this analysis did not evaluate the content or quality of care, and the sources of information (i.e., the vital records) did not provide information that would enable such an assessment.

In comparison with all women who delivered a live-born infant during 1987-1990, a greater proportion of women who died from pregnancy-related causes after delivering a live-born infant had received no prenatal care (9% vs. 2%, respectively) (9-12). Women who received any level of prenatal care had a lower risk for pregnancy-related mortality in comparison with women who received no prenatal care. In this analysis and in other previously published reports, women who received no prenatal care were more likely to be older, black, and unmarried; to have a higher number of live-born infants (i.e., four or more births); and to be less educated than women who had prenatal care, including women who initiated such care during the third trimester of pregnancy (31). In addition to an elevated risk for pregnancy-related death among women who received no prenatal care, the risk for death was higher among women whose prenatal care was categorized as "adequate plus" than among women who received "adequate" care. Previous studies have indicated that women who receive more than the recommended number of prenatal visits are more likely to be at "high risk" and to have complicated medical conditions and/or pregnancy complications that could contribute to an increased risk for pregnancy-related death (3,15).

Causes of Death

This surveillance system and previous reports (19,32) identified the same leading causes of pregnancy-related death: hemorrhage, pulmonary embolism, and pregnancy-induced hypertension complications. Pregnancy-induced hypertension and pulmonary embolism accounted for the greatest number of deaths among both white women and black women who delivered a live-born infant.

Hospital Size

In contrast with a study that indicated the risk for pregnancy-related death was highest in the smallest (i.e., ≤ 300 deliveries per year) and largest hospitals (i.e., $\geq 3,001$ deliveries per year) (32), the analysis of pregnancy-related mortality surveillance data for 1987-1990 indicated that women who delivered at the smallest hospitals had the lowest pregnancy-related mortality ratio. However, women who died after delivery at the smallest hospitals also had the highest pregnancy-related mortality ratio associated with pulmonary embolism. The diagnosis and management of pulmonary embolism in the pregnant woman or recently pregnant woman is complex, and resources for its diagnosis and treatment may not be readily available at small hospitals (33).

Data Limitations

Although this analysis examined the various risk factors for pregnancy-related mortality during 1987-1990, several limitations of the analysis should be considered. Pregnancy-related death encompasses a complex combination of etiologies and pregnancy outcomes, and the underlying risk factors associated with death might vary with cause of death and/or pregnancy outcome. Even though the availability of

matched birth and fetal death records improved the quality and quantity of the available information, the assessment of the pathophysiology and circumstances leading to pregnancy-related death and the determination of associated risk factors were limited by the absence of detailed clinical information.

Despite improved ascertainment methods by some states during the surveillance period, >50% of pregnancy-related deaths possibly were misclassified and were, therefore, undetected by routine surveillance methods (34-36). Because a mention of pregnancy or recent pregnancy is not always included on a woman's death certificate, some states have established a system whereby information contained in the vital records links the records of deaths of reproductive-aged women with records of concomitant live births and stillbirths. This process improves ascertainment of pregnancy-related deaths associated with live-birth or fetal-death outcomes. However, linkage of vital records does not identify pregnancy-related deaths that do not generate a record of pregnancy outcome (37). Such records include deaths resulting from ectopic pregnancies, deaths associated with spontaneous and induced abortion, and deaths that occur during pregnancy before delivery. Most pregnancy-related deaths were identified and classified by using routine information on vital records; therefore, the numbers and ratios understate the actual number of pregnancy-related deaths that occurred during the surveillance period (38).

Public Health Measures

Ascertainment of pregnancy-related deaths can be improved by computerized linkage of death certificates of reproductive-aged women with birth and fetal death certificates, pregnancy check boxes on death certificates, periodic review of deaths of reproductive-aged women, and ongoing birth registries and medical audits (38,39). Additional sources of data, including family interviews, may be necessary to understand the effects of socioeconomic status, access to and content of prenatal care, and social environment and lifestyle on the sequence of events that lead to pregnancy-related deaths. The continuing disparity in pregnancy-related mortality between white women and black women emphasizes the need to identify those differences that contribute to excess mortality among black women. Specific interventions should be developed to reduce pregnancy-related mortality among black women. Improved surveillance and additional research are needed to assess the magnitude of pregnancy-related deaths, further identify potential risk groups, and provide information that policy makers can use to develop effective strategies to prevent pregnancy-related mortality for all women.

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Abortion Surveillance — United States, 1993 and 1994

Lisa M. Koonin, M.N., M.P.H., Jack C. Smith, M.S.,
Merrell Ramick, Lilo T. Strauss, M.A.,
Frederick W. Hopkins, M.D., M.P.H.
*Division of Reproductive Health
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion*

Abstract

Condition: From 1991 through 1994, the number of legal induced abortions reported to CDC declined each year by $\leq 5\%$ from the number reported for the preceding year.

Reporting Period Covered: This report summarizes and reviews information reported to CDC regarding legal induced abortions obtained in the United States during 1993 and 1994. This analysis also includes recently reported abortion-related deaths that occurred during 1991.

Description of System: For each year since 1969, CDC has compiled abortion data received from 52 reporting areas: 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

Results: In 1993, 1,330,414 legal abortions were reported to CDC, representing a 2.1% decrease from the number reported for 1992; in 1994, 1,267,415 abortions were reported, representing a 4.7% decrease from the number for 1993. In 1993 and 1994, the abortion ratio was 334 and 321 legal induced abortions per 1,000 live births, respectively. In 1993, the abortion rate was 22 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years; in 1994, this rate declined to 21 per 1,000 women. Women who were undergoing an abortion were more likely to be young, white, and unmarried; most were obtaining an abortion for the first time. More than half of all abortions (52%–54%) were performed at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation, and approximately 88% were before 13 weeks. Approximately 15%–16% of abortions were performed at ≤ 6 weeks of gestation, 16% were performed at 7 weeks, and 22% at 8 weeks. Younger women (i.e., women aged ≤ 19 years) were more likely to obtain abortions later in pregnancy than were older women. In 1991, 12 women died as a result of induced abortion: 11 of these deaths were related to legal abortion and one to illegal abortion. During 1991, the case-fatality rate of legal induced abortion was 0.8 abortion-related deaths per 100,000 legal induced abortions.

Interpretation: Since 1990, the number of abortions has declined each year. Since 1987, the abortion-to-live-birth ratio also has declined; in 1994, it was the lowest recorded since 1977. This decrease in the abortion ratio reflected the lower proportion of pregnant women who obtained an induced abortion. As in previous years, deaths related to legal induced abortions occurred rarely (i.e., approximately one death per 100,000 legal induced abortions).

Actions Taken: The number and characteristics of women who obtain abortions in the United States should continue to be monitored so that trends in induced abortion can be assessed, efforts to prevent unintended pregnancy can be evaluated, and the preventable causes of morbidity and mortality associated with abortions can be identified and reduced.

INTRODUCTION

In 1969, CDC began abortion surveillance to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions, monitor unintended pregnancy, and assist efforts to identify and reduce preventable causes of morbidity and mortality associated with abortions. This report is based primarily on abortion data for 1993 and 1994 provided to CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Reproductive Health.

METHODS

For 1993 and 1994, CDC compiled data from 52 reporting areas: 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City. The total number of legal induced abortions was available from all reporting areas; however, not all these areas collected information regarding the characteristics of women who obtained abortions, and the number of states reporting each characteristic differed. States were excluded from the analysis if data regarding a given characteristic were unknown for >15% of women.

For 47 reporting areas, data concerning the number and characteristics of legal induced abortions were provided from the central health agency*; for the other five areas, data concerning the number of abortions were provided from hospitals and other medical facilities. Because information concerning the residence of women who obtained abortions was not available from some states, the procedures were reported by the state in which they were performed. However, two reporting areas (the District of Columbia and Wisconsin) reported abortions by state of residence; occurrence data were unavailable for those areas.

For the analysis of age, women who obtained legal induced abortions were grouped by 5-year age groups. Both ratios (i.e., the number of abortions per 1,000 live births per year) and rates (the number of abortions per 1,000 women per year) are presented by age group in this report. Ratios were calculated by using the number of live births provided by each state's central health agency (except where noted), and rates were calculated by using the number of women reported in special unpublished tabulations provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Because almost all (94%) abortions among women <15 years of age are obtained by those aged 13-14 years (1), the population of women aged 13-14 years was used as the denominator for calculating abortion rates for women aged <15 years. Rates for women aged ≥40 years were based on the number of women aged 40-44 years, whereas rates for all women who obtained abortions were based on the population of women aged 15-44 years.

Race was categorized by either three groups (i.e., a) white, b) black, and c) all other races) or two groups (i.e., a) white and b) black and all other races). "Other" races included Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and women classified as "other" race.

In 1990, data regarding Hispanic ethnicity were first available on abortion reports submitted by central health agencies to CDC. For the purposes of this surveillance system, Hispanic ethnicity and race were evaluated separately. For the analysis of abortions by race, women of Hispanic ethnicity were categorized as white.

Marital status was reported as either married (which included women who were married or separated) or unmarried (which usually included those who were

*Includes state health departments and the health departments of New York City and the District of Columbia.

unmarried, divorced, or widowed). Reporting of marital status differed somewhat by state, particularly for the data used as denominators to calculate abortion ratios by marital status; therefore, abortion ratios by marital status should be interpreted cautiously.

Most areas that reported week of gestation at the time of abortion also reported procedures obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation (38 of 41 in 1993 and 38 of 40 in 1994). Gestational age (in weeks) at the time of abortion was reported by most areas from estimates derived from the time elapsed since the woman's last menstrual period. In 10 states in 1993 and 17 states in 1994, gestational age was reported on the basis of the physician's estimate, which could have included information from the clinical examination as well as the time elapsed since the last menstrual period.

CDC periodically has reported information concerning abortion-related deaths; the first year for which such data were available was 1972 (2). Sources for obtaining such information included national and state vital records, maternal mortality review committees, surveys, private citizens, the media, health-care providers, and medical examiner reports. For each reported case, clinical records and autopsy reports were requested and reviewed by a medical epidemiologist to determine the cause of death and verify that the death was abortion-related.

An abortion-related death was defined as a death resulting from a) a direct complication of an abortion, b) an indirect complication caused by the chain of events initiated by the abortion, or c) aggravation of a preexisting condition by the physiologic or psychologic effects of the abortion. Each abortion-related death was then categorized as legal induced, illegal induced, spontaneous, or unknown. Deaths that did not satisfy the criteria of the case definition were classified as not abortion-related.* Legal induced abortion was defined as a procedure, performed by a licensed physician or someone acting under the supervision of a licensed physician, that was intended to terminate a suspected or known intrauterine pregnancy and to produce a nonviable fetus at any gestational age (3,4).

Before 1978, no gestational age criteria were specified for classifying spontaneous abortion-related deaths. For the reporting year 1978, CDC defined spontaneous abortion as occurring before the completion of the twentieth menstrual week (4). A detailed review of all spontaneous abortion-related deaths during 1978-1989 resulted in the identification of seven deaths that had occurred at ≥ 20 weeks of gestation; these deaths were reclassified as not abortion-related.

Included in this report are a) abortion-related deaths that occurred during 1991 and b) updated totals for spontaneous abortion-related deaths for 1979, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1988, and 1989 (2,5). Case-fatality rates were calculated for legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 legal induced abortions. Trends in case-fatality rates for legal induced abortion for 1972-1991 are reported.

RESULTS

For 1993, 1,330,414 legal induced abortions were reported to CDC, representing a 2.1% decrease from the number reported for 1992 (5); for 1994, 1,267,415 abortions were reported, representing a 4.7% decrease from the number for 1993 (Table 1). In contrast, from 1970 through 1982, the reported number of legal abortions in the

*These terms were defined in detail in CDC's abortion surveillance reports for 1977 and 1978 (3,4).

United States had increased every year (Table 2, Figure 1); the largest percentage increase occurred from 1970 to 1971. From 1976 through 1982, the annual increase declined continuously and reached a low of 0.2% for both 1981 and 1982. From 1983 through 1990, the number of abortions increased again, although year-to-year fluctuations were $\leq 5\%$. From 1991 through 1994, the annual number of abortions decreased each year.

The legal induced abortion ratio increased from 1970 to 1980, peaked at 364 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1984, and began to decline steadily after 1987 (to 334 per 1,000 in 1993 and to 321 per 1,000 in 1994) (Figure 1, Table 2). The legal induced abortion rate increased from five abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in 1970 to 25 per 1,000 in 1980. From 1981 through 1992, the rate remained stable at 23-24 abortions per 1,000 women, then declined to 22 in 1993 and to 21 in 1994.

In 1993 and 1994, as in previous years, most legal induced abortions were performed in California, Florida, New York City, and Texas; the fewest were performed in Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming (Tables 3 and 4) (2,6,7). For women whose state of residence was known, approximately 91% had obtained the abortion within the state in which they resided. In 1994, the percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents ranged from approximately 52%-54% in the District of Columbia to <1% in Hawaii. For both 1993 and 1994, nine reporting areas did not provide data concerning abortions obtained by out-of-state residents.

Women aged 20-24 years obtained approximately one third (34% in 1993 and 33% in 1994) of all abortions; women aged <15 years obtained <1% of all abortions (Tables 5 and 6). Abortion ratios were highest for women in the youngest (i.e., <15 years and 15-19 years) and the oldest (≥ 40 years) age groups (Figure 2). The abortion ratio for women aged <15 years was 744 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 704 per 1,000 in 1994. The ratio for women aged 15-19 years (440 and 415 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 1994, respectively) was similar to that for women aged ≥ 40 years (430 and 412 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 1994, respectively). The ratio was lowest for women aged 30-34 years (180 and 172 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 1994, respectively). Among adolescents, the abortion ratio was highest for those aged <15 years and lowest for those aged 19 years (Tables 7 and 8).

Abortion rates were highest for women aged 20-24 years (42 abortions per 1,000 women in 1993 and 39 per 1,000 in 1994) and lowest for women at the reproductive-age extremes (i.e., for women aged <15 years, three abortions per 1,000 women in 1993 and two per 1,000 in 1994; for women aged ≥ 40 years, two abortions per 1,000 women in 1993 and 1994) (Tables 5 and 6).

For women in most age groups, the abortion ratio increased from 1974 through the early to mid-1980s and declined thereafter, particularly for the youngest and oldest reproductive-aged women (Figure 3). The abortion ratios for women aged <15 years have been higher than for the other age groups. In 1994, the abortion ratio decreased for women aged 15-19 years and was the lowest ever recorded for that age group. The abortion ratio for women aged 20-34 years (i.e., the group with the highest fertility rate) has remained stable since the mid-1980s (8).

During 1993 and 1994, approximately 51%-53% of reported legal induced abortions were obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation, and about 86% were obtained at <13 weeks (Tables 9 and 10). In 1993 and 1994, approximately 14%-15% of abortions were performed at ≤ 6 weeks of gestation, approximately 16% at 7 weeks, and approximately

21% at 8 weeks (Tables 11 and 12). Few abortions were provided after 15 weeks of gestation—approximately 4% of abortions were obtained at 16–20 weeks, and 1.2%–1.3% were obtained at ≥ 21 weeks (Figure 4).

During both 1993 and 1994, approximately 98% of legal induced abortions were performed by curettage, and <1% by intrauterine saline or prostaglandin instillation (Tables 13 and 14). Hysterectomy and hysterotomy seldom were used; <0.01% of abortions were performed by using these methods.

As in previous years, approximately 60% of women who obtained legal induced abortions were white (Tables 15 and 16) (2,6). Abortion ratios for black women were 552 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 538 per 1,000 in 1994; these ratios were almost 2.5 times the ratios for white women (231 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 217 per 1,000 in 1994). Abortion ratios for women of other races (310 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 325 per 1,000 in 1994) were approximately 1.3–1.5 times the ratios for white women. In addition, abortion rates for black women (43 and 40 abortions per 1,000 black women in 1993 and 1994, respectively) were approximately three times the rates for white women (15 and 13 abortions per 1,000 white women in 1993 and 1994, respectively).

Twenty-one states in 1993 and 22 states in 1994, the District of Columbia, and New York City* reported information concerning the Hispanic ethnicity of women who obtained legal induced abortions (Tables 17 and 18). The percentage of abortions obtained by Hispanic women in these reporting areas ranged from <1% in several states to approximately 39%–40% in New Mexico. For Hispanic women in these reporting areas, the abortion ratio was 289 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 278 per 1,000 in 1994—slightly lower than the ratio for non-Hispanics in the same areas (309 and 290 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993 and 1994, respectively). However, the abortion rate per 1,000 Hispanic women (30 abortions per 1,000 women in 1993 and 29 per 1,000 in 1994) was greater than the rate per 1,000 non-Hispanic women (20 per 1,000 women in 1993 and 18 per 1,000 in 1994).

Seventy-seven to 78 percent of women who obtained abortions were unmarried (Tables 19 and 20). Abortion ratios for unmarried women were approximately nine times the ratios for married women (789 vs. 84 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1993, and 689 vs. 79 in 1994).

Approximately 45%–46% of women who obtained legal induced abortions had had no previous live births, and about 88%–89% had had two or fewer previous live births (Tables 21 and 22). The abortion ratio in 1994 was highest for women who had had no previous live births and women who had had two previous live births. The ratio was lowest for women who had had one previous live birth.

In 1993 and 1994, approximately 54% of women who obtained a legal abortion were doing so for the first time. Approximately 17%–18% of women who obtained a legal abortion had had at least two previous legal abortions (Tables 23 and 24).

The age distribution of women who obtained a legal abortion differed only slightly by race (Tables 25 and 26). However, for women of black or other races, the percentage who were <15 years of age, although small (1.2%), was twice the percentage for white women (0.6%). The percentage of women of black or other races who were unmarried (82% in 1993 and 83% in 1994) also was slightly higher than the percentage of white women (77% in 1993 and 78% in 1994). Few differences were found by age

*After excluding states for which ethnicity was unknown for >15% of women who obtained an abortion.

and Hispanic ethnicity (Tables 27 and 28). Of those women who obtained an abortion, a slightly higher percentage of non-Hispanic women were unmarried in comparison with Hispanic women.

Most women (88%) obtained an abortion during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy; however, adolescents (i.e., women aged ≤ 19 years) were more likely than older women to obtain abortions later in pregnancy (Tables 29 and 30). The percentage of women who obtained an abortion early in pregnancy (i.e., at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation) increased with age. The percentage who obtained an abortion late in pregnancy (at ≥ 16 weeks of gestation) decreased with age for women up to 25–29 years of age, and then remained stable for women in older age groups (Figure 5). Black women were more likely to obtain an abortion later in pregnancy than were white women or women of other races (Tables 29 and 30). Although Hispanic women were slightly more likely than non-Hispanic women to have had an abortion at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation, the overall differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic women in the timing of abortions were minimal (Tables 29–32).

More than 99% of abortions at ≤ 12 weeks of gestation were performed by using curettage (primarily suction procedures) (Tables 33 and 34). After 12 weeks of gestation, the most frequently used procedure also was curettage, although it usually was reported as dilatation and evacuation (D&E). About the same proportion of intrauterine instillations involved the use of saline or prostaglandin; these procedures were used primarily at ≥ 16 weeks of gestation.

CDC received reports of 32 possible abortion-related deaths for 1991 (i.e., the most recent year for which such data were available). A review of these cases indicated that 18 of the 32 women died from abortion-related causes (Table 35). Eleven of the deaths were associated with legal induced abortion; one death, illegal induced abortion; and six deaths, spontaneous abortion. Possible abortion-related deaths that occurred during 1992–1994 are being investigated.

All deaths reported to CDC for 1972–1990 that had been classified as "spontaneous abortion-related" were reviewed. Seven of these deaths had occurred during 1979–1989 among women at ≥ 20 weeks of gestation. Because these deaths did not meet the criteria for spontaneous abortion-related deaths, they were reclassified as not abortion-related (i.e., pregnancy-related).

The case-fatality rate for legal induced abortion in 1991 was 0.8 deaths per 100,000 legal abortions. During 1980–1991, annual case-fatality rates for legal induced abortion-related deaths were ≤ 1.2 deaths per 100,000 legal induced abortions (Table 35, Figure 6).

DISCUSSION

In the United States, the annual number of abortions has decreased each year since 1990 (i.e., the year in which the number of abortions was highest) (Table 2) (2,6,7). In 1994, the national abortion-to-live-birth ratio was the lowest recorded since 1976. The abortion ratio had increased steadily from 1970 through 1980, decreased slightly during 1981–1983, increased to its highest level in 1984, then remained fairly stable until 1987, before beginning to decline (Table 2, Figure 1). This decline in the abortion-to-live-birth ratio probably resulted from several complex factors, such as reduced access to abortion services, changes in contraceptive practices, attitudinal changes

concerning abortion and/or carrying unplanned pregnancies to term, and the decreased number of unintended pregnancies (9-12).

Induced abortion rates in the United States for 1993-1994 were a) higher than rates reported previously by Australia and Western European countries and b) lower than rates reported by China, Cuba, Eastern European countries, and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (13). In addition, for 1994, the legal induced abortion rate in Canada was exactly half the rate in the United States (10.5 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years vs. 21 per 1,000, respectively), and the abortion-to-live-birth ratio in Canada also was approximately half the ratio in the United States (186 abortions per 1,000 live births vs. 321 per 1,000, respectively) (14). Both abortion rates and birth rates among teenagers have been higher in the United States than in most Western European countries and some Eastern European countries (15).

As in previous years, the abortion ratio in 1993 and 1994 differed substantially by age (2,6). Although the abortion ratio was highest for adolescents, the percentage of legal induced abortions obtained by women aged ≤ 19 years decreased steadily from the mid-1980s through 1994 (i.e., from 26% in 1984 to 22% in 1990 and to 20% in 1994) (7,16). Since 1980, the abortion ratio has declined for most age groups—particularly for women aged ≤ 19 years and ≥ 35 years. In 1994, the abortion ratio for women aged 15-19 years was the lowest ratio CDC had ever recorded for that age group. Other studies indicated a decrease in pregnancies among women aged 15-19 years during 1991-1992 (17). Factors such as an overall decrease in the number of abortions, changing access to abortion services (10), and ongoing changes in abortion laws (e.g., parental consent or notification laws and mandatory waiting periods)—all of which are likely to disproportionately affect adolescents—could have affected this decline in the abortion ratio (18,19).

In 1993 and 1994, the abortion ratio for black women was more than twice the ratio for white women, and this differential has increased since 1986. In addition, the abortion rate for black women was approximately three times the rate for white women. Race-specific differences in legal induced abortion ratios and rates may reflect differences in factors such as socioeconomic status, contraceptive use, incidence of unintended pregnancies, and access to family planning and contraceptive services.

The abortion-to-live-birth ratio for Hispanic women during 1993 and 1994 was slightly lower than that for non-Hispanic women. Other published reports indicate that pregnant Hispanic women are less likely than pregnant non-Hispanic women to obtain an abortion (20). However, the abortion rate per 1,000 Hispanic women was higher than the rate for non-Hispanic women, a finding that is consistent with several previously published reports (20,21). For women in all age groups, fertility was higher for Hispanic than for non-Hispanic women (8).

For 1994, a total of 34 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City reported Hispanic ethnicity of women who obtained abortions. Because of concerns regarding the completeness of such information in some states, data from only 22 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City were evaluated to determine the number and percentage of abortions obtained by women of Hispanic ethnicity. These geographical areas represented approximately 44% of all reproductive-aged Hispanic women in the United States during 1994 (CDC, unpublished data). One published report of a study that used abortion data obtained from CDC also suggests that the number of Hispanic women who obtain abortions may be underestimated (21). Thus, the number, ratio, and rate of abortions for Hispanic women in this surveillance summary might not be

representative of the overall Hispanic population in the United States (i.e., these data might reflect utilization of abortion services only in the states used for this analysis).

The percentage distribution of abortions by gestational age was stable from 1980 through 1994, with slight increases toward the earliest and latest gestational ages (Table 1). Since 1992, most reporting areas have reported gestational age, in weeks of gestation, for abortions performed at ≤ 8 weeks (2). These data will assist in monitoring trends in legal abortions as new medical and surgical methods of terminating pregnancy are implemented, because these new methods are primarily for termination of pregnancies at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation (22-25).

In this and previous reports, age was inversely associated with timing of abortion (2,26,27). Younger women were more likely to obtain an abortion later in gestation than were older women.

From 1972 to 1994, the percentage of abortions performed by curettage (which includes D&E) increased from 89% to 99% (Table 1), and the percentage of abortions performed by intrauterine instillation and by hysterectomy and hysterotomy declined sharply (from 10% to 0.5% and from 0.6% to $<0.01\%$, respectively). From 1974 through 1994, the percentage of second-trimester abortions performed by D&E increased from 31% to 94%; the percentage of second-trimester abortions performed by intrauterine instillation decreased from 57% to 4% (28). The increasing reliance on D&E probably has resulted from the lower risk for complications associated with the procedure (29,30).

Since CDC's surveillance of abortion mortality began in 1972, the annual number of deaths associated with legal induced abortion has decreased by 54% (as of 1991) (31). In 1972, 63 women died as a result of induced abortion. Of those deaths, 24 were associated with legal abortion and 39 with illegal abortion. In 1991, 12 women died as a result of induced abortion: 11 of these deaths were associated with legal abortion and one with illegal abortion. The case-fatality rate decreased approximately 80% between 1972 (4.1 deaths per 100,000 legal induced abortions) and 1991 (0.8 deaths per 100,000 legal induced abortions). These rates, consistent with previously published data for the 1970s and mid-1980s (32-34) indicated that the risk for death from legal induced abortion continues to be extremely low.

The numbers, ratios, and rates of abortion from this analysis are conservative estimates because the numbers of legal abortions reported to CDC for 1993 and 1994 were probably lower than the numbers actually performed. Totals provided by central health agencies are often lower than those obtained by direct surveys of abortion providers (2). For example, the total number of abortions reported to CDC for 1992* was approximately 11% lower than that reported by The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), a private organization that directly contacts abortion providers to obtain information concerning the number of abortions performed (11). However, since 1987, there has been a decrease in the percentage difference in the number of abortions reported to AGI compared with the number reported to CDC. In addition, not all states collected and/or reported information (e.g., age, race, and gestational age) concerning women who obtained a legal induced abortion during 1993 and 1994; therefore, the numbers, percentages, rates, and ratios derived from this analysis may not be representative of all women who obtained abortions in those years.

Despite these limitations, findings from ongoing national surveillance of legal induced abortion are used for several purposes. First, data from abortion surveillance

*The most recent year for which The Alan Guttmacher Institute reported data concerning abortion.

are used to identify characteristics of women at high risk for unintended pregnancy. Second, ongoing annual surveillance is essential to monitor trends in the number, ratio, and rate of abortions in the United States. Third, statistics on the number of pregnancies ending in abortion are used in conjunction with birth statistics to estimate pregnancy rates (e.g., pregnancy rates among teenagers) (7) and other outcome rates (e.g., the rate of ectopic pregnancies per 1,000 pregnancies). Fourth, abortion and pregnancy rates can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of family planning programs and programs for preventing unintended pregnancy. Fifth, ongoing surveillance provides data for assessing changes in clinical practice patterns related to abortion (e.g., longitudinal changes in the types of procedures and trends in gestational age at the time of abortion). Finally, these data are used as the denominator in calculating abortion morbidity and mortality rates.

Induced abortions are linked usually to unintended pregnancies, which often occur despite use of contraception (19,35,36). In 1995, approximately 31% of live births to women aged 15–44 years were associated with unintended pregnancy (i.e., either mistimed or unwanted at conception) (12). In one study during 1994 and 1995, 58% of women who underwent an abortion reported that they "currently used" contraception during the month of their last menstrual period; however, the use of contraception might have been inconsistent or incorrect (21). Therefore, education regarding improved contraceptive practices, as well as access to and education regarding safe, effective, and low-cost contraception and family planning services, can help reduce the incidence of unintended pregnancy and, therefore, reduce the use of legal induced abortion in the United States (37).

Recently passed welfare-reform legislation—the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996*—may increase the interest in accurate state-based surveillance of induced abortion. In addition, some states have recently instituted programs that emphasize the prevention of unintended pregnancy, particularly among adolescents. To help guide these efforts, an ongoing, accurate assessment of induced abortion is needed in all states to determine the number and characteristics of women who obtain these procedures.

Additional statistical and epidemiologic information about legal induced abortions is available from CDC's automated Reproductive Health Information System. This system provides information by fax, voice recordings, or mail; telephone (404) 330-1230.

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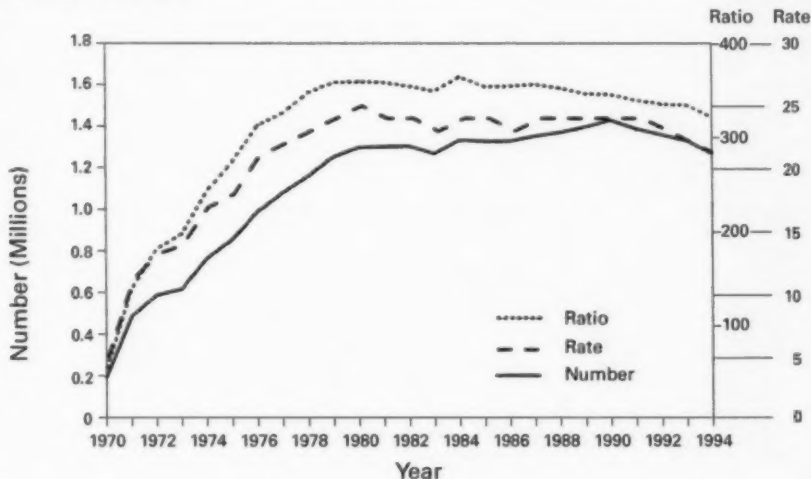
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*Section 103 of P.L. 104-193 provides for additional welfare funding for as many as five states if a) the birth rate of infants to unwed mothers is decreased and b) the rate of induced pregnancy terminations is less than that for 1995.

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FIGURE 1. Number, ratio,* and rate† of legal abortions performed annually — United States, 1970–1994



*Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

†Number of abortions per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age.

TABLE 1. Characteristics of women who obtained legal abortions — United States, selected years, 1972-1994

Characteristic	1972	1973	1976	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Reported no. of legal abortions	586,760	615,831	988,267	1,297,608	1,328,570	1,425,577	1,388,937	1,359,145	1,330,414	1,267,415
	Percent distribution*									
Residence										
In-state	56.2	74.8	90.0	92.6	92.4	91.8	91.8	92.0	91.4	91.5
Out-of-state	43.8	25.2	10.0	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.5
Age (yrs)										
<19	32.6	32.7	32.1	29.2	26.3	22.4	21.0	20.1	20.0	20.2
20-24	32.5	32.0	33.3	35.5	34.7	33.2	34.4	33.5	33.4	33.5
25-29	24.4	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
≥30	34.9	35.3	34.6	35.3	39.0	44.4	44.6	46.4	45.6	46.3
Race										
White	77.0	72.5	68.6	69.9	66.6	64.8	63.8	61.5	60.9	60.5
Black	23.0 ¹	27.5 ¹	33.4 ¹	30.1 ¹	29.8	31.8	32.5	33.9	34.9	34.7
Other ²	—	—	—	—	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.8
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	13.5	15.2	14.7	14.5
Non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	90.2	86.5	84.8	85.3	85.5
Marital status										
Married	29.7	27.4	24.6	23.1	19.3	21.7	21.4	20.8	20.4	19.9
Unmarried	70.3	72.6	75.4	76.9	80.7	78.3	78.6	79.2	79.6	80.1
No. of live births ³										
0	49.4	48.6	47.7	53.4	56.3	49.2	47.8	45.9	46.3	46.2
1	18.2	18.8	20.7	19.4	21.6	24.4	25.3	25.9	26.0	25.9
2	13.3	14.2	15.4	13.7	14.5	16.9	17.5	18.0	17.8	17.8
3	8.7	8.7	8.3	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.6	6.7
≥4	10.4	9.7	7.9	3.2	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.4
Type of procedure										
Curettage	88.6	88.4	92.8	95.5	97.5	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.1
Suction curettage	65.2	74.9	82.6	89.8	94.6	96.0	97.3	97.0	96.4	96.5
Sharp curettage	23.4	13.5	10.2	5.7	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.6
Intrauterine instillation	10.4	10.4	6.0	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other ⁴	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wks of gestation										
≤8	34.0	36.1	47.0	51.7	50.3	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.3	53.7
9-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3 ¹¹	14.7 ¹¹	15.7 ¹¹
11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.6 ¹¹	16.2 ¹¹	16.5 ¹¹
13-15	30.7	29.4	28.1	26.2	26.6	25.3	25.1	24.2	24.4	23.5
16-20	17.5	17.9	14.4	12.2	12.5	11.7	11.5	12.0	11.6	10.9
21-23	8.4	6.9	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3
≥24	8.2	8.0	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3
≥25	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3

* Based on known values in data from all areas reporting a given characteristic with no more than 15% unknowns. The number of areas reporting a given characteristic varied. For 1993, the number of areas included for residence was 43; age, 44; race, 36; ethnicity, 23; marital status, 37; number of live births, 39; type of procedure, 41; and weeks of gestation, 41. For 1994, the number of areas included for residence was 43; age, 44; race, 37; ethnicity, 24; marital status, 36; number of live births, 39; type of procedure, 41; and weeks of gestation, 40.

¹ Reported as black and other races.

² Includes American Indian and Alaska Native.

³ For 1972-1976, data indicate number of living children.

⁴ Includes hysterotomy and hysterectomy.

⁵ Data are for 36 of 39 areas reporting weeks of gestation.

⁶ Data are for 38 of 41 areas reporting weeks of gestation.

⁷ Data are for 38 of 40 areas reporting weeks of gestation.

— Not available.

TABLE 2. Number, ratio,* and rate† of legal abortions and source of reporting — United States, 1970–1994

Year	Total no. of legal abortions	Ratio	Rate	No. of areas reporting	
				Central health agency‡	Hospitals/Facilities§
1970	193,491	52	5	18	7
1971	485,816	137	11	19	7
1972	586,760	180	13	21	8
1973	615,831	196	14	26	26
1974	763,476	242	17	37	15
1975	854,853	272	18	39	13
1976	988,267	312	21	41	11
1977	1,079,430	325	22	46	6
1978	1,157,776	347	23	48	4
1979	1,251,921	358	24	47	5
1980	1,297,606	359	25	47	5
1981	1,300,760	358	24	46	6
1982	1,303,980	354	24	46	6
1983	1,268,987	349	23	46	6
1984	1,333,521	364	24	44	8
1985	1,328,570	354	24	44	8
1986	1,328,112	354	23	43	9
1987	1,353,671	356	24	45	7
1988	1,371,285	352	24	45	7
1989	1,396,658	346	24	45	7
1990	1,429,577	345	24	46	6
1991	1,388,937	339	24	47	5
1992	1,359,145	335	23	47	5
1993	1,330,414	334	22	47	5
1994	1,267,415	321	21	47	5

* Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

† Number of abortions per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age.

‡ Abortion data reported by central health agencies, which include state health departments and the health departments of New York City and the District of Columbia.

§ Abortion data reported by hospitals and/or other medical facilities in state.

TABLE 3. Reported number,* ratio,† and rate‡ of legal abortions and percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents,§ by state of occurrence — United States, 1993

State	Total no. of legal abortions	Ratio	Rate	Percentage of legal abortions obtained by out-of-state residents
Alabama	14,494	235	15	9.1
Alaska	1,644**	148	12	—
Arizona	13,648	198	16	2.6
Arkansas	5,582†	163	11	3.5
California	323,944††	554	45	—
Colorado	10,115	187	12	9.2
Connecticut	16,690	358	22	3.9
Delaware	5,037	477	31	—
Dist. of Columbia	17,485	—§§	—¶¶	54.2
Florida	70,069	364	24	—
Georgia	37,819	342	22	9.1
Hawaii	5,835	298	22	0.4
Idaho	1,346	77	6	8.1
Illinois	56,552	297	21	—
Indiana	11,330	135	9	3.0
Iowa	6,324**	167	10	—
Kansas	10,977	294	20	44.2
Kentucky	8,453	159***	10	24.1
Louisiana	12,373	178	12	—
Maine	3,301	219	12	5.3
Maryland	19,318	258	16	7.1
Massachusetts	35,312	417	25	4.4
Michigan	35,737	258	16	3.9
Minnesota	14,350	222	14	9.5
Mississippi	6,002	142	10	19.6
Missouri	12,540	167	11	9.0
Montana	2,645	233	15	14.1
Nebraska	5,486	237	15	19.0
Nevada	6,955	306	23	11.4
New Hampshire	3,057**	198	11	—
New Jersey	36,508	310	20	2.0
New Mexico	5,381	193	15	4.7
New York	157,891	570	38	—
City†††	110,435§§§	890	—	6.8
State†††	47,456	311	—	6.5
North Carolina	34,906	344	22	9.8
North Dakota	1,406	162	10	35.3
Ohio	41,673	262	16	8.7
Oklahoma	10,071**	218	14	—
Oregon	12,961	312	19	11.3
Pennsylvania	47,926	300	18	5.7
Rhode Island	6,644	475***	29	20.6
South Carolina	11,611	216	14	6.9
South Dakota	1,075	100	7	22.2
Tennessee	17,250	237	15	15.7
Texas	90,780	282	21	5.0
Utah	3,945	106	9	10.6

TABLE 3. Reported number,* ratio,[†] and rate[‡] of legal abortions and percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents,[§] by state of occurrence — United States, 1993 — Continued

State	Total no. of legal abortions	Ratio	Rate	Percentage of legal abortions obtained by out-of-state residents
Vermont	2,580	346	19	29.2
Virginia	28,285	301	18	5.9
Washington	27,558	350	23	4.6
West Virginia	2,619	123	6	11.8
Wisconsin	14,671	210	13	4.5
Wyoming	253	39	2	10.7
Total	1,330,414	334	22	8.6

*Abortion data reported by central health agencies unless otherwise specified.

[†]Abortions per 1,000 live births (live-birth data reported by central health agencies unless otherwise specified).

[‡]Abortions per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age. The number of women in this age group was obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (special unpublished tabulations).

[§]Based on number of abortions for which residence of women was known.

**Reported by hospitals and/or other medical facilities in state.

^{††}CDC estimate.

^{§§}>1,000 abortions per 1,000 live births.

^{¶¶}>100 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.

***Number of live births obtained from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics*, 1993, vol. 44, no. 3, supplement, September 21, 1995.

^{†††}Percentage based on number reported as "Out-of-Reporting Area."

^{§§§}Reported by the New York City Department of Health.

— Not available.

TABLE 4. Reported number,* ratio,† and rate‡ of legal abortions and percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents,§ by state of occurrence — United States, 1994

State	Total no. of legal abortions	Ratio	Rate	Percentage of legal abortions obtained by out-of-state residents
Alabama	14,825	244	15	10.4
Alaska	1,585**	148	11	—
Arizona	13,930	196	16	3.5
Arkansas	5,885	169	11	6.6
California	308,564††	544	43	—
Colorado	9,584	177	11	7.7
Connecticut	14,757	323	20	3.9
Delaware	5,637	543	34	—
Dist. of Columbia	16,437	—§§	—¶¶	51.9
Florida	73,394	385	25	—
Georgia	36,374	328	21	9.5
Hawaii	5,783	298	22	0.5
Idaho	1,047	60	4	7.2
Illinois	55,050	291	21	—
Indiana	12,499	151	9	4.4
Iowa	5,914**	160	10	—
Kansas	10,468	281	19	40.6
Kentucky	8,145	154	9	23.1
Louisiana	12,154	179	12	—
Maine	3,089	215	11	5.0
Maryland	17,627	238***	15	6.6
Massachusetts	32,195	384	23	4.3
Michigan	33,061	240	15	3.8
Minnesota	14,027	218	13	9.2
Mississippi	3,979	95	6	4.1
Missouri	11,879	162	10	10.6
Montana	2,761	250	15	17.1
Nebraska	5,324	230	15	20.2
Nevada	6,736	282	21	11.3
New Hampshire	3,008**	199***	11	—
New Jersey	33,286	283	19	2.1
New Mexico	4,929	179	13	4.9
New York	149,598	549	36	—
City†††	103,900§§§	839	—	5.9
State†††	45,698	307	—	7.3
North Carolina	35,088	346	21	10.8
North Dakota	1,301	152	9	28.1
Ohio	37,742	242	15	7.9
Oklahoma	6,774**	149	10	—
Oregon	13,392	320	20	11.6
Pennsylvania	41,645	266	16	4.8
Rhode Island	6,092	452***	27	20.5
South Carolina	10,922	210	13	7.6
South Dakota	987	94	6	20.3
Tennessee	16,837	230	14	17.5
Texas	89,185	278	21	5.0
Utah	3,609	94	8	29.9

TABLE 4. Reported number,* ratio,† and rate‡ of legal abortions and percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents,§ by state of occurrence — United States, 1994 — Continued

State	Total no. of legal abortions	Ratio	Rate	Percentage of legal abortions obtained by out-of-state residents
Vermont	2,321	314	17	25.3
Virginia	26,369	279	17	6.3
Washington	25,965	336	21	5.0
West Virginia	2,085	98	5	12.9
Wisconsin	13,396	196	12	4.5
Wyoming	174	27	2	6.3
Total	1,267,415	321	21	8.5

* Abortion data reported by central health agencies unless otherwise specified.

† Abortions per 1,000 live births (live-birth data reported by central health agencies unless otherwise specified).

‡ Abortions per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age. The number of women in this age group was obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (special unpublished tabulations).

§ Based on number of abortions for which residence of women was known.

** Reported by hospitals and/or other medical facilities in state.

†† CDC estimate.

‡‡ >1,000 abortions per 1,000 live births.

§§ >100 abortions per 1,000 women ages 15–44 years.

*** Number of live births obtained from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics*, 1994, vol. 44, no. 11, supplement, June 24, 1996.

††† Percentage based on the number reported as "Out-of-Reporting Area."

§§§ Reported by the New York City Department of Health.

— Not available.

TABLE 5. Reported legal abortions, by age of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993

State	<15			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			≥40			Unknown			Total ^a	
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%			
Alabama	212	1.5	3,183	22.0	5,279	36.4	2,771	19.1	1,749	12.1	1,003	6.9	275	1.9	22	0.2	14,494	100.0								
Arizona	82	0.6	2,594	19.0	4,576	33.5	2,883	21.1	1,910	14.0	1,026	7.5	249	1.8	328	2.4	13,648	100.0								
Arkansas	53	0.8	1,225	21.9	2,120	38.3	1,082	19.4	633	11.3	333	6.0	91	1.6	25	0.4	5,582	100.0								
California	84	0.8	2,225	22.0	3,243	31.9	2,016	19.9	1,424	14.1	863	8.5	266	2.6	14	0.1	10,115	100.0								
Colorado	146	0.9	3,454	20.7	5,829	34.9	3,650	21.9	2,118	12.7	1,093	6.5	320	1.9	80	0.5	16,690	100.0								
Connecticut	51	0.6	1,464	18.6	2,645	33.6	1,826	23.2	1,070	13.6	623	7.9	174	2.2	12	0.3	7,865	100.0								
Dist. of Columbia ^b	452	1.2	7,164	18.9	13,132	34.7	8,447	22.3	5,112	13.5	2,629	7.0	692	1.8	191	0.5	37,819	100.0								
Georgia	44	0.8	1,238	21.2	1,835	31.4	1,259	21.6	862	14.8	451	7.7	142	2.4	4	0.1	5,835	100.0								
Hawaii	12	0.9	289	21.5	461	34.2	243	18.1	190	14.1	122	9.1	29	2.2	0	0.0	1,346	100.0								
Idaho	42	0.9	2,280	20.1	4,158	36.7	2,350	20.7	1,432	12.6	763	6.7	218	1.9	26	0.2	11,330	100.0								
Illinois	103	0.9	2,685	24.3	3,724	33.9	2,093	19.1	1,320	12.0	782	7.1	205	1.9	55	0.5	10,977	100.0								
Indiana	133	1.2	2,157	25.5	2,967	35.1	1,565	18.5	1,001	11.8	490	5.8	131	1.5	49	0.8	8,453	100.0								
Kentucky	93	1.1	2,487	20.1	4,300	34.8	2,543	20.6	1,667	13.5	917	7.4	274	2.2	28	0.2	12,373	100.0								
Louisiana	157	1.3	2,487	20.1	4,300	34.8	2,543	20.6	1,667	13.5	917	7.4	274	2.2	28	0.2	12,373	100.0								
Maine	23	0.7	669	20.3	1,109	33.6	665	20.1	469	14.2	251	7.6	76	2.3	39	1.2	3,301	100.0								
Maryland	221	1.1	3,608	18.7	6,592	34.1	4,520	23.4	2,763	14.3	1,311	6.8	303	1.6	0	0.0	19,318	100.0								
Massachusetts	215	0.6	5,872	16.6	11,225	31.8	8,096	22.9	5,389	15.3	2,798	7.9	949	2.7	768	2.2	35,312	100.0								
Michigan	292	0.8	7,264	20.3	12,759	35.8	7,373	20.6	4,703	13.2	2,552	7.1	694	1.9	60	0.2	35,737	100.0								
Minnesota	101	0.7	2,582	18.1	4,915	34.3	3,021	21.1	2,088	14.6	1,119	7.8	327	2.3	187	1.3	14,350	100.0								
Mississippi	103	1.7	1,414	23.6	2,195	36.6	1,120	18.7	723	12.0	338	5.6	84	1.4	25	0.4	6,002	100.0								
Missouri	149	1.2	2,335	18.6	4,304	34.3	2,732	21.8	1,725	13.8	998	8.0	294	2.3	3	0.0	12,540	100.0								
Montana	21	0.8	653	24.7	838	31.7	476	18.0	360	13.6	211	8.0	85	3.2	1	0.0	2,645	100.0								
Nevada	36	0.7	1,191	21.7	1,969	35.9	1,081	19.7	706	12.9	384	7.0	115	2.1	4	0.1	5,486	100.0								
New Jersey	49	0.7	1,080	15.5	2,130	30.6	1,736	25.0	1,026	15.9	630	9.1	177	2.5	47	0.7	6,955	100.0								
New Mexico	294	0.8	6,632	18.2	12,676	34.7	8,325	22.8	5,023	13.8	2,703	7.4	807	2.2	48	0.1	36,508	100.0								
New York	37	0.7	1,112	20.7	1,749	32.5	1,086	20.2	791	14.7	415	7.7	166	3.1	25	0.5	5,381	100.0								
New York City	1,140	0.7	28,169	17.8	49,826	31.6	37,882	24.0	24,043	15.2	12,228	7.7	3,463	2.2	1,064	0.7	157,891	100.0								
North Carolina	866	0.8	18,597	16.8	33,883	30.7	27,627	25.0	17,763	16.1	8,850	8.0	2,477	2.2	372	0.3	110,435	100.0								
North Dakota	274	0.6	9,572	20.2	16,043	33.8	10,231	21.6	6,280	13.2	3,378	7.1	986	2.1	692	1.5	47,456	100.0								
Ohio	301	0.9	7,729	22.1	12,561	36.0	7,043	20.2	4,054	11.6	2,107	6.0	596	1.7	515	1.5	34,906	100.0								
Oregon	5	0.4	359	25.5	503	35.8	252	17.9	163	11.6	95	6.8	29	2.1	0	0.0	1,406	100.0								
Pennsylvania	254	0.6	6,540	15.7	14,938	35.8	8,481	20.4	5,137	12.3	2,925	7.0	871	2.1	2,527	6.1	41,673	100.0								
Rhode Island	94	0.7	2,800	21.6	4,230	32.6	2,677	20.2	1,608	12.4	965	7.4	304	2.3	283	2.2	12,961	100.0								
South Carolina	499	1.0	9,645	20.1	16,554	34.5	10,156	21.7	6,493	13.5	3,605	7.5	973	2.0	1	0.0	47,926	100.0								
South Dakota	38	0.6	1,196	18.0	2,362	35.6	1,423	21.4	936	14.1	539	8.1	150	2.3	0	0.0	6,644	100.0								
Tennessee	137	1.2	2,288	18.7	4,196	36.1	2,458	21.2	1,510	13.0	830	7.1	192	1.7	0	0.0	11,611	100.0								
Texas	9	0.8	271	25.2	345	32.1	185	17.2	148	13.8	86	8.0	31	2.9	0	0.0	1,075	100.0								
Utah	190	1.1	3,567	20.7	6,148	35.6	3,546	20.6	2,258	13.1	1,186	6.9	316	1.8	39	0.2	17,750	100.0								
Vermont	449	0.5	15,655	17.2	32,264	35.5	20,452	22.5	12,846	14.2	6,811	7.5	2,093	2.3	21	0.2	90,780	100.0								

TABLE 5. Reported legal abortions, by age of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,*
United States, 1993 — Continued

State	Age group (yrs)												Total ^a					
	<15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		≥40		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Utah	34	0.9	781	19.8	1,344	34.1	856	21.7	525	13.3	296	7.5	82	2.1	27	0.7	3,945	100.0
Vermont	12	0.5	534	20.7	944	36.6	493	19.1	358	13.9	170	6.6	66	2.6	3	0.1	2,580	100.0
Virginia	22	0.8	5,296	18.7	9,409	33.5	6,492	23.0	4,028	14.2	2,544	8.1	560	2.0	44	0.2	28,285	100.0
Washington	164	0.6	5,555	20.2	9,035	32.8	5,824	21.1	3,901	14.2	2,154	8.1	722	2.6	103	0.4	27,558	100.0
West Virginia	22	0.8	636	24.3	951	36.3	477	18.2	314	12.0	171	6.5	47	1.8	1	0.0	2,619	100.0
Wisconsin ^b	123	0.9	2,724	19.5	5,055	36.1	2,976	21.3	1,829	13.1	1,006	7.2	291	2.1	0	0.0	14,004	100.0
Wyoming	2	0.8	73	28.9	66	26.1	47	18.6	39	15.4	21	8.3	4	1.6	1	0.4	253	100.0
Total	6,858	0.8	160,665	19.0	287,691	34.1	184,655	21.9	116,524	13.8	62,244	7.4	17,933	2.1	6,859	0.8	843,429	100.0
Abortion ratio ^b	744		440		384		227		180		248		430				291	
Abortion ratio ^{a,c}	3		25		42		26		16		8		2				18	

* Data from 42 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

[†] Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

¹ Includes residents only.

* Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 live births to women in the same age group for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown age were distributed according to the known age distribution for that state.

== Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 women of the same age group for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown age were distributed according to the known age distribution for that state.

TABLE 6. Reported legal abortions, by age of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994 — Continued

State	Age group (yrs)											
	<15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Utah	24	0.7	695	19.3	1,170	32.4	794	22.0	533	14.8	291	8.1
Vermont	11	0.5	517	22.3	751	32.4	462	19.9	294	12.7	219	9.4
Virginia	234	0.9	5,122	19.4	8,488	32.2	5,878	22.3	3,576	14.7	2,118	8.0
Washington	192	0.7	5,172	19.9	8,054	31.0	5,574	21.5	3,794	14.6	2,231	8.6
West Virginia	29	1.4	545	26.1	704	33.8	378	18.1	242	11.6	135	6.5
Wisconsin†	103	0.8	2,485	19.4	4,418	34.5	2,731	21.4	1,806	14.1	957	7.5
Wyoming	5	2.9	37	21.3	52	29.9	26	14.9	29	16.7	16	9.2
Total	6,661	0.8	153,441	19.2	265,869	33.3	175,149	21.9	112,603	14.1	61,671	7.7
Abortion ratio†	704		415		364		222		172		234	
Abortion rate**	2		24		39		25		14		7	
											412	
											2	
											277	
											17	

* Data from 42 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

† Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡ Includes residents only.

§ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 live births to women in the same age group for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown age were distributed according to the known age distribution for that state.

** Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 women in the same age group for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown age were distributed according to the known age distribution for that state.

TABLE 7. Reported legal abortions obtained by adolescents, by known age and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993

State	<15			15			16			17			18			19			Total†		
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Alabama	212	6.2	259	7.6	436	12.8	502	14.8	913	26.9	1,073	31.6	3,395	100.0							
Arizona	82	3.1	166	6.2	356	13.3	475	17.8	795	29.7	802	30.0	2,676	100.0							
Arkansas	53	4.1	76	5.9	147	11.5	211	16.5	393	30.8	398	31.1	1,278	100.0							
Colorado	84	3.6	183	7.9	328	14.2	468	21.1	595	25.8	631	27.3	2,309	100.0							
Connecticut	146	4.1	251	7.0	504	14.0	770	21.4	912	25.3	1,017	28.3	3,600	100.0							
Georgia	452	5.9	623	8.2	1,021	13.4	1,232	16.2	2,010	26.4	2,278	29.9	7,616	100.0							
Hawaii	44	3.4	82	6.4	178	13.9	274	21.4	331	25.8	373	29.1	1,282	100.0							
Idaho	12	4.0	26	8.6	47	15.8	33	11.0	93	30.9	90	29.9	301	100.0							
Indiana	103	4.3	175	7.3	273	11.5	330	13.8	699	25.3	803	33.7	2,383	100.0							
Iowa	133	4.8	233	8.3	389	13.9	545	19.5	738	26.4	760	27.2	2,798	100.0							
Kentucky	93	4.1	183	8.1	362	16.1	483	21.5	553	24.6	576	25.6	2,250	100.0							
Louisiana	157	5.9	238	9.0	333	12.6	361	13.7	789	29.8	766	29.0	2,644	100.0							
Maine	23	3.3	54	7.8	76	11.0	143	20.7	180	26.0	216	31.2	692	100.0							
Maryland	221	5.8	319	8.3	530	13.8	731	19.1	915	23.9	1,113	29.1	3,829	100.0							
Massachusetts	215	3.5	337	5.5	576	9.5	857	14.1	1,863	30.6	2,239	36.8	6,087	100.0							
Michigan	292	3.9	588	7.8	955	12.6	1,267	16.8	2,117	28.0	2,337	30.9	7,556	100.0							
Minnesota	101	3.8	169	6.3	320	11.9	413	15.3	777	28.9	913	33.9	2,693	100.0							
Mississippi	103	6.8	105	6.9	177	11.7	234	15.4	429	28.3	469	30.9	1,517	100.0							
Missouri	149	6.0	200	8.1	325	13.1	328	13.2	717	28.9	765	30.8	2,484	100.0							
Montana	21	3.1	50	7.4	87	12.9	140	20.8	191	28.3	185	27.4	674	100.0							
Nebraska	36	2.9	65	5.3	139	11.3	187	15.2	384	31.3	416	33.9	1,227	100.0							
Nevada	49	4.3	73	6.5	153	13.6	237	21.0	302	26.7	315	27.9	1,129	100.0							
New Jersey	294	4.2	483	7.0	913	13.2	1,309	18.9	1,793	25.9	2,134	30.8	6,926	100.0							
New Mexico	37	3.2	70	6.1	171	14.9	202	17.6	348	30.3	321	27.9	1,149	100.0							
New York	1,140	3.9	2,081	7.1	4,032	13.8	5,739	19.6	7,671	25.2	8,646	29.5	29,309	100.0							
City	866	4.4	1,485	7.6	2,772	14.2	3,706	18.0	4,961	25.5	5,673	29.1	19,463	100.0							
State	274	2.8	596	6.1	1,260	12.8	2,033	20.6	2,710	27.5	2,973	30.2	9,846	100.0							
North Carolina	301	3.7	607	7.6	1,124	14.0	1,454	18.1	2,140	26.7	2,404	29.9	8,030	100.0							
North Dakota	5	1.4	18	4.9	39	10.7	59	16.2	122	33.5	121	33.2	384	100.0							
Ohio	254	3.7	422	6.2	832	12.2	1,085	16.0	1,732	25.5	2,469	36.3	6,794	100.0							
Oregon	94	3.2	178	6.2	402	13.9	576	19.6	778	26.9	866	29.9	2,894	100.0							
Pennsylvania	499	4.9	738	7.3	1,258	12.4	1,990	19.6	2,674	26.4	2,985	29.4	10,144	100.0							
Rhode Island	38	3.1	63	5.1	130	10.5	155	12.6	385	31.2	463	37.5	1,234	100.0							
South Carolina	137	5.6	174	7.2	254	10.5	437	18.0	671	27.7	752	31.0	2,425	100.0							
South Dakota	9	3.2	20	7.1	49	17.5	53	18.9	68	24.3	81	28.9	280	100.0							
Tennessee	190	5.1	271	7.2	455	12.1	600	16.0	1,072	28.5	1,169	31.1	3,757	100.0							
Texas	449	2.8	887	5.5	1,788	11.1	2,772	17.2	4,414	27.4	5,794	36.0	16,104	100.0							
Utah	34	4.2	50	6.1	97	11.9	136	16.9	222	27.2	274	33.6	815	100.0							
Vermont	12	2.2	42	7.7	78	14.3	102	18.7	140	25.6	172	31.5	545	100.0							

TABLE 7. Reported legal abortions obtained by adolescents, by known age and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993 — Continued

State	Age (yrs)										Total†	
	<15		15		16		17		18		19	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Virginia	222	4.0	356	6.5	699	12.7	988	17.9	1,668	30.2	1,585	28.7
Washington	164	2.9	413	7.2	823	14.4	1,142	20.0	1,535	26.8	1,642	28.7
West Virginia	22	3.3	46	7.0	92	14.0	100	15.2	180	27.4	218	33.1
Wisconsin†	123	4.3	183	6.4	341	12.0	490	17.2	799	28.1	911	32.0
Wyoming	2	2.7	4	5.3	11	14.7	13	17.3	22	29.3	23	30.7
Total	6,907	4.1	11,561	7.0	21,300	12.8	29,645	17.9	45,130	27.2	51,565	31.1
Abortion ratio‡	745		536		478		415		449		413	
Abortion rate**	3		9		17		24		36		40	
											186,008	100.0
											446	
											18	

* Data from 42 states and New York City.

† Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡ Includes residents only.

§ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given age per 1,000 live births to women of the same age for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown age were distributed according to the known age distribution for that state.

** Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given age per 1,000 women of the same age for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown age were distributed according to the known age distribution for that state.

TABLE 8. Reported legal abortions obtained by adolescents, by known age and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994

State	<15			15			16			17			18			19			Total†	
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
Alabama	210	6.1		267	7.8		401	11.7		522	15.2		933	27.3		1,090	31.8	3,423	100.0	
Arizona	91	3.3		178	6.4		354	12.8		512	18.5		782	28.3		845	30.6	2,762	100.0	
Arkansas	74	5.1		102	7.0		166	11.5		238	16.4		425	29.4		443	30.6	1,448	100.0	
California	91	4.1		176	7.9		345	15.5		485	20.5		553	24.9		602	27.1	2,222	100.0	
Connecticut	92	3.0		237	7.7		423	13.7		701	22.6		773	25.0		870	28.1	3,096	100.0	
Georgia	479	6.6		620	8.5		951	13.2		1,247	17.3		1,824	25.3		2,086	28.9	7,207	100.0	
Hawaii	43	3.2		109	8.1		187	13.9		279	20.8		349	26.0		377	28.1	1,344	100.0	
Idaho	4	1.5		23	8.8		32	12.3		42	16.2		83	31.9		76	29.2	260	100.0	
Indiana	130	4.8		232	8.5		290	10.7		369	13.5		781	28.8		912	33.6	2,714	100.0	
Kansas	110	4.2		221	8.4		400	15.1		516	19.5		691	26.1		706	26.7	2,644	100.0	
Kentucky	108	5.0		184	8.6		303	14.2		413	19.3		548	25.6		583	27.3	2,139	100.0	
Louisiana	169	6.3		207	7.8		326	12.2		394	14.8		779	29.2		794	29.7	2,669	100.0	
Maine	21	3.3		29	4.5		97	15.1		118	18.3		180	28.0		199	30.9	644	100.0	
Maryland	194	5.4		333	9.3		460	12.8		668	18.6		905	25.2		1,029	28.7	3,589	100.0	
Massachusetts	171	3.3		313	5.8		556	10.4		835	15.6		1,572	29.3		1,904	35.5	5,357	100.0	
Michigan	271	3.8		511	7.2		881	12.4		1,257	17.7		2,013	28.3		2,177	30.6	7,110	100.0	
Minnesota	103	3.9		158	6.0		317	12.1		416	15.9		757	29.0		862	33.0	2,613	100.0	
Mississippi	60	6.9		63	7.3		106	12.2		120	13.8		236	27.2		282	32.5	867	100.0	
Missouri	142	5.7		180	7.2		320	12.9		361	14.5		663	26.7		817	32.9	2,483	100.0	
Montana	24	3.4		42	6.0		91	12.9		153	21.7		209	29.6		186	26.4	705	100.0	
Nebraska	34	2.9		74	6.3		118	10.0		216	18.3		389	33.0		347	29.5	1,178	100.0	
Nevada	55	4.9		91	8.1		156	13.9		217	19.3		295	26.3		309	27.5	1,123	100.0	
New Jersey	249	4.0		444	7.2		749	12.1		1,190	18.2		1,665	26.8		1,910	30.8	6,207	100.0	
New Mexico	34	3.3		80	7.8		152	14.8		197	19.2		292	28.5		271	26.4	1,026	100.0	
New York	1,096	3.8		1,999	7.0		3,887	13.6		5,804	20.3		7,388	25.9		8,358	29.3	28,532	100.0	
City	821	4.4		1,356	7.3		2,575	13.8		3,784	20.3		4,694	25.2		5,395	29.0	18,625	100.0	
State	275	2.8		643	6.5		1,109	13.2		2,020	20.4		2,694	27.2		2,963	29.9	9,057	100.0	
North Carolina	359	4.5		617	7.7		1,109	13.8		1,607	20.0		2,083	25.9		2,278	28.3	8,053	100.0	
North Dakota	5	1.5		19	5.9		36	11.1		57	17.6		109	33.7		97	30.0	323	100.0	
Ohio	254	3.6		489	7.0		853	12.2		1,212	17.4		1,775	25.5		2,384	34.2	6,967	100.0	
Oregon	71	2.4		236	8.0		409	13.9		609	20.7		777	26.5		834	28.4	2,936	100.0	
Pennsylvania	432	5.2		731	8.8		1,058	12.7		1,259	15.1		2,336	28.0		2,522	30.2	8,338	100.0	
Rhode Island	42	3.7		80	7.0		123	10.7		146	12.7		358	31.2		399	34.8	1,148	100.0	
South Carolina	106	4.5		198	8.4		278	11.8		494	21.0		589	25.0		692	29.4	2,357	100.0	
South Dakota	5	1.9		29	11.2		33	12.7		54	20.8		70	26.9		69	26.5	260	100.0	
Tennessee	189	5.2		293	8.0		446	12.2		605	16.5		1,016	27.7		1,120	30.5	3,669	100.0	
Texas	434	2.7		977	6.1		1,849	11.6		2,891	18.2		4,294	27.0		5,460	34.3	15,905	100.0	
Utah	24	3.3		47	6.5		107	14.9		118	16.4		208	28.9		215	29.9	719	100.0	
Vermont	11	2.1		41	7.8		64	12.1		104	19.7		153	29.0		155	29.4	528	100.0	

TABLE 8. Reported legal abortions obtained by adolescents, by known age and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994 — Continued

State	Age (yrs)										Total†	
	<15		15		16		17		18		19	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Virginia	234	4.4	375	7.0	670	12.5	933	17.4	1,527	28.5	1,617	30.2
Washington	192	3.6	424	7.9	785	14.6	1,105	20.6	1,410	26.3	1,448	27.0
West Virginia	29	5.1	46	8.0	87	15.2	123	21.4	139	24.2	150	26.1
Wisconsin‡	103	4.0	166	6.4	341	13.2	431	16.7	707	27.3	840	32.5
Wyoming	5	11.9	6	14.3	4	9.5	6	14.3	10	23.8	11	26.2
Total	6,556	4.1	11,647	7.3	20,320	12.8	28,994	18.3	42,646	26.9	48,326	30.5
Abortion ratio‡	700		523		446		392		426		383	
Abortion rate**	2		9		16		22		34		36	
												17

* Data from 42 states and New York City.

† Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡ Includes residents only.

§ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given age per 1,000 live births to women of the same age for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown age were distributed according to the known age distribution for that state.

** Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given age per 1,000 women of the same age for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown age were distributed according to the known age distribution for that state.

TABLE 9. Reported legal abortions, by weeks of gestation*, by weeks of gestation* and state of occurrence — selected states,† United States, 1993

State	≤8			9-10			11-12			13-15			16-20			≥21			Unknown			Total†		
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
Alabama	7,609	52.5		3,359	23.2		1,660	11.5		1,022	7.1		527	3.6		182	1.3		135	0.9		14,494	100.0	
Arizona†	6,878	50.4		3,051	22.4		1,096	8.0		598	4.4		211	1.5		12	0.1		1,802	13.2		13,648	100.0	
Arkansas	3,179	57.0		1,294	23.2		533	9.5		292	5.2		165	3.0		13	0.2		106	1.9		5,582	100.0	
Colorado	2,701	26.7		3,650	36.1		1,741	17.2		912	9.0		464	4.6		189	1.9		458	4.5		10,115	100.0	
Connecticut†	8,928**	53.5		4,156**	24.9		1,976**	11.8		1,194	7.2		281	1.7		13	0.1		142	0.9		16,690	100.0	
Dist. of Columbia††	3,345	42.5		2,139	27.2		1,319	16.8		822	10.5		202**	2.6		26**	0.3		12	0.2		7,865	100.0	
Georgia	13,807	36.5		10,314	27.3		6,287	16.6		2,866	7.6		1,635	4.3		773	2.0		2,137	5.7		37,819	100.0	
Hawaii†	2,777	47.6		1,530	26.2		687	11.8		351	6.0		344	5.9		63	1.1		83	1.4		5,835	100.0	
Idaho	673	60.0		404	30.0		203	15.1		52	3.9		8	0.6		2	0.1		4	0.3		1,346	100.0	
Indiana	8,147	71.9		2,007	17.7		778	6.9		201	1.8		122	1.1		1	0.0		74	0.7		11,330	100.0	
Kansas†	5,205	47.4		1,824	17.5		1,019	9.3		722	6.6		759	6.9		950	8.7		398	3.6		10,977	100.0	
Kentucky	4,146	49.0		1,803	21.3		1,036	12.3		588	6.9		487	5.8		194	2.3		201	2.4		8,453	100.0	
Louisiana	5,447	40.0		3,582	28.0		1,541	12.5		909	7.3		574	4.6		206	1.7		114	0.9		12,373	100.0	
Maine	1,580	47.9		1,051	31.8		499	15.1		102	3.1		27	0.8		5	0.2		37	1.1		3,301	100.0	
Maryland†	9,784	50.6		5,171	26.8		2,451	12.7		1,196	6.2		613	3.2		5	0.0		98	0.5		19,318	100.0	
Michigan	21,092	59.0		7,028	19.7		3,430	9.6		2,650	7.4		1,363	3.8		166	0.5		8	0.0		35,737	100.0	
Minnesota	8,598	59.9		2,442	17.0		1,452	10.1		896	6.2		599	4.2		106	0.7		257	1.8		14,350	100.0	
Mississippi	2,705	45.1		1,454	24.2		763	12.7		573	9.5		395	6.4		70	1.2		51	0.8		6,002	100.0	
Missouri†	4,534	36.2		4,130	32.9		2,409	19.2		986	7.9		408	3.3		68	0.5		5	0.0		12,540	100.0	
Montana†	1,522	57.5		570	21.6		318	12.0		125	4.7		90	3.4		17	0.5		3	0.1		2,645	100.0	
Nevada	4,144	59.6		1,350	19.4		752	10.8		364	5.2		281	3.8		2	0.0		82	1.2		6,955	100.0	
New Jersey	18,549	50.8		6,504	18.9		2,566	7.1		3,209	8.8		2,723	7.5		436	1.2		2,101	5.8		36,508	100.0	
New Mexico	2,690	50.0		949	17.6		485	9.0		338	6.2		305	5.7		39	0.7		577	10.7		5,381	100.0	
New York	82,307	52.1		34,362	21.0		15,868	10.0		8,522	5.4		8,213	5.2		3,341	2.1		5,278	3.3		157,891	100.0	
City	58,836	53.3		23,149	21.0		10,722	9.7		6,170	5.6		7,226	6.5		3,073	2.8		1,259	1.1		110,435	100.0	
State	23,471	49.5		11,213	23.6		5,146	10.8		2,352	5.0		987	2.1		268	0.6		4,019	8.5		47,456	100.0	
North Carolina	17,608	50.4		8,332	23.9		4,285	12.3		2,547	7.3		784	2.2		75	0.2		1,275	3.7		34,906	100.0	
North Dakota†	780	55.5		357	25.4		153	10.9		95	6.8		14	1.0		0	0.0		7	0.5		1,406	100.0	
Oregon	6,359	49.1		3,295	25.4		1,249	9.6		606	4.7		494	3.8		213	1.6		745	5.7		12,961	100.0	
Pennsylvania	23,111	48.2		13,569	28.3		5,957	12.4		2,956	6.2		2,005	4.2		318	0.7		10	0.0		47,926	100.0	
Rhode Island	3,679	55.4		1,976	25.2		672	10.1		393	5.9		209	3.1		4	0.1		11	0.2		6,644	100.0	
South Carolina	6,719	57.9		3,192	27.5		1,482	12.8		149	1.3		71	0.4		13	0.1		15	0.1		11,611	100.0	
South Dakota	642	59.7		286	26.6		144	13.4		3	0.3		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0		1,075	100.0	
Tennessee†	9,278	53.8		4,479	26.0		2,427	14.1		884	5.1		122	0.7		23	0.1		37	0.2		17,250	100.0	
Texas	48,783	53.7		20,331	22.4		10,396	11.5		6,156	6.8		3,917	4.3		1,089	1.2		108	0.1		90,780	100.0	
Utah	2,612	66.2		747	18.9		281	7.1		149	3.8		151	3.8		0	0.0		5	0.1		3,945	100.0	
Vermont	1,530	59.3		672	26.0		267	10.3		98	3.8		11	0.4		2	0.1		0	0.0		2,580	100.0	
Virginia†	15,538	54.9		8,234	29.1		3,096	10.9		759	2.7		400	1.4		131	0.5		127	0.4		28,285	100.0	
Washington†	14,691	53.3		6,759	24.5		2,756	10.0		1,617	5.9		1,171	4.2		446	1.6		118	0.4		27,558	100.0	

TABLE 9. Reported legal abortions, by weeks of gestation* and state of occurrence — selected states,† United States, 1993
— Continued

State	Weeks of gestation														Total ^a	
	≤8		9-10		11-12		13-15		16-20		≥21		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
West Virginia	966	36.9	907	34.6	473	18.1	136	5.2	44	1.7	1	0.0	92	3.5	2,619	100.0
Wisconsin ^{††}	6,821	48.7	3,754	26.8	1,701	12.1	966	6.9	647	4.6	115	0.8	0	0.0	14,004	100.0
Wyoming	105	41.5	124	49.0	24	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	253	100.0
Total	389,569	51.2	181,338	23.8	86,252	11.3	47,000	6.2	30,777	4.0	9,309	1.2	16,713	2.2	760,958	100.0

* Data for legal abortions obtained at ≤8 weeks of gestation are presented in Table 11 by single weeks of gestation.

† Data from 39 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City; excludes one state where unknown gestational age was >15%.

‡ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

§ Weeks of gestation were based on physicians' estimates.

¶ Number obtained at ≤12 weeks of gestation was redistributed based on the national average.

** Includes residents only.

†† Includes 16-19 weeks only.

‡‡ Includes gestation of ≥20 weeks.

TABLE 10. Reported legal abortions, by weeks of gestation* and state of occurrence — selected states — United States, 1994

State	Weeks of gestation												Total ^a									
	≤3			9-10			11-12			13-15			16-20			≥21			Unknown		No.	%
	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%				
Alabama	7,970	53.8	3,474	23.4	1,483	10.0	1,175	7.9	529	3.6	124	0.8	70	0.5	14,325	100.0						
Arizona [†]	7,339	52.7	3,384	24.3	1,315	9.4	840	6.0	354	2.5	21	0.2	677	4.9	13,930	100.0						
Arkansas	3,186	54.1	1,314	22.3	547	9.3	375	6.4	269	4.6	18	0.3	176	3.0	5,885	100.0						
California	3,128	32.6	3,548	37.0	1,490	15.5	766	8.2	484	5.1	124	1.3	24	0.3	9,584	100.0						
Connecticut [†]	7,963**	54.0	3,628**	23.6	1,623**	11.0	1,128	7.6	244	1.7	6	0.0	308	2.1	14,757	100.0						
Georgia [†]	17,078	47.0	8,871	24.4	4,572	12.6	2,452	6.7	2,024	5.6	1,217	3.3	160	0.4	36,374	100.0						
Hawaii [†]	2,835	49.0	1,441	24.9	681	11.8	290	5.0	287	5.0	58	1.0	191	3.3	5,783	100.0						
Idaho	480	45.8	345	33.0	162	15.5	41	3.9	13	1.2	6	0.6	0	0.0	1,047	100.0						
Indiana	8,647	69.2	2,383	19.1	919	7.4	246	2.0	102	0.8	0	0.0	202	1.6	12,499	100.0						
Iowa	5,523	52.8	1,819	15.5	1,013	9.7	611	5.8	532	5.1	854	8.2	316	3.0	10,468	100.0						
Kentucky	3,999	49.1	1,597	19.6	923	11.3	572	7.0	543	6.7	179	2.2	332	4.1	8,146	100.0						
Louisiana	4,954	40.8	3,646	30.1	1,494	12.3	1,068	8.8	660	5.4	233	1.9	99	0.8	12,154	100.0						
Maine [†]	1,953	53.5	929	30.1	374	12.1	33	1.1	26	0.8	3	0.1	71	2.3	3,089	100.0						
Maryland [†]	9,727	55.2	4,229	24.0	2,143	12.2	1,024	5.8	485	2.8	1	0.0	18	0.1	17,627	100.0						
Michigan	19,824	60.0	6,052	18.3	3,024	9.1	2,412	7.3	1,497	4.5	225	0.7	27	0.1	33,061	100.0						
Minnesota	8,518	66.4	2,367	16.9	1,411	10.1	792	5.6	587	4.2	111	0.8	241	1.7	14,027	100.0						
Mississippi	1,845	46.4	1,067	26.8	546	13.7	305	7.7	134	3.4	27	0.7	55	1.4	3,979	100.0						
Missouri [†]	4,332	36.5	4,058	34.2	2,152	18.1	834	7.0	445	3.7	56	0.5	2	0.0	11,879	100.0						
Montana [†]	1,639	59.4	536	19.4	299	10.8	159	5.8	87	3.2	29	1.1	12	0.4	2,761	100.0						
Nevada	4,183	62.1	1,267	18.8	610	9.1	356	5.3	261	3.9	0	0.0	59	0.9	6,736	100.0						
New Jersey	17,215	51.7	6,473	19.4	2,143	6.4	3,426	10.3	3,147	9.5	467	1.4	415	1.2	33,286	100.0						
New Mexico	2,614	53.0	820	16.6	424	8.6	276	5.6	276	5.6	39	0.8	480	9.7	4,929	100.0						
New York	78,461	52.4	31,864	21.3	14,636	9.8	8,078	5.4	7,337	4.9	2,830	1.9	6,372	4.3	149,598	100.0						
City	56,576	54.5	21,182	20.4	9,950	9.6	5,934	5.7	6,408	6.2	2,585	2.5	1,285	1.2	103,900	100.0						
State	21,885	47.9	10,702	23.4	4,686	10.3	2,144	4.7	929	2.0	285	0.6	5,067	11.1	45,698	100.0						
North Carolina	17,871	50.9	7,497	21.4	4,076	11.6	2,503	7.1	949	2.7	88	0.3	2,104	6.0	35,088	100.0						
North Dakota [†]	677	52.0	351	27.0	148	11.4	113	8.7	9	0.7	1	0.1	2	0.2	1,301	100.0						
Oregon [†]	6,832	51.0	2,794	20.9	1,213	9.1	636	4.7	503	3.8	186	1.4	1,228	9.2	13,392	100.0						
Pennsylvania	19,855	47.7	11,665	28.0	5,063	12.2	2,834	6.8	1,894	4.5	328	0.8	15	0.0	41,645	100.0						
Rhode Island	3,404	55.9	1,513	24.8	634	10.4	314	5.2	202	3.3	10	0.2	16	0.2	6,092	100.0						
South Carolina	6,307	57.7	2,988	27.4	1,415	13.0	126	1.2	44	0.4	24	0.2	18	0.2	10,922	100.0						
South Dakota	602	61.0	237	24.0	141	14.3	21	2.2	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	987	100.0						
Tennessee [†]	9,317	55.3	4,163	24.7	2,525	15.0	657	3.9	109	0.6	29	0.2	37	0.2	16,837	100.0						
Texas [†]	49,342	55.3	18,890	21.2	9,659	10.8	5,962	6.7	3,958	4.4	1,297	1.5	77	0.1	89,185	100.0						
Utah	2,362	65.4	712	19.7	264	7.3	124	3.4	134	3.7	1	0.0	12	0.3	3,609	100.0						
Vermont	1,440	60.0	553	23.8	217	9.3	104	4.5	5	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	2,321	100.0						
Virginia [†]	14,769	56.0	7,703	29.2	2,722	10.3	860	2.1	391	1.5	108	0.4	116	0.4	26,369	100.0						
Washington [†]	13,483	51.9	6,446	24.8	2,640	10.2	1,567	6.0	1,169	4.5	449	1.7	211	0.8	25,965	100.0						
West Virginia [†]	536	25.7	953	45.1	343	16.5	208	10.1	60	4.1	2.0	1.0	3	0.1	2,085	100.0						

TABLE 10. Reported legal abortions, by weeks of gestation* and state of occurrence — selected states,† United States, 1994 — Continued

State	Weeks of gestation												Total ^h			
	≤8		9-10		11-12		13-15		16-20		≥21				Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Wisconsin ^{¶¶}	6,293	49.2	3,348	26.2	1,641	12.8	857	6.7	543	4.2	108	0.8	0	0.0	12,790	100.0
Wyoming ^{††}	87	50.0	78	44.8	8	4.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	174	100.0
Total	376,290	52.6	164,680	23.0	76,693	10.7	43,847	6.1	30,279	4.2	9,260	1.3	14,136	2.0	715,185	100.0

* Data for legal abortions obtained at ≤8 weeks of gestation are presented in Table 12 by single weeks of gestation.

† Data from 39 states and New York City; excludes two states where unknown gestational age was >15%.

‡ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

§ Weeks of gestation were based on physicians' estimates.

|| Number obtained at ≤12 weeks of gestation was redistributed based on the national average.

¶¶ Weeks of gestation were based on physicians' estimates only if date of last menstrual period was unknown or unreliable.

†† Weeks of gestation were based on physicians' estimates only if date of last menstrual period was unknown.

¶ Includes residents only.

TABLE 11. Reported legal abortions obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation, by known weeks of gestation and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993

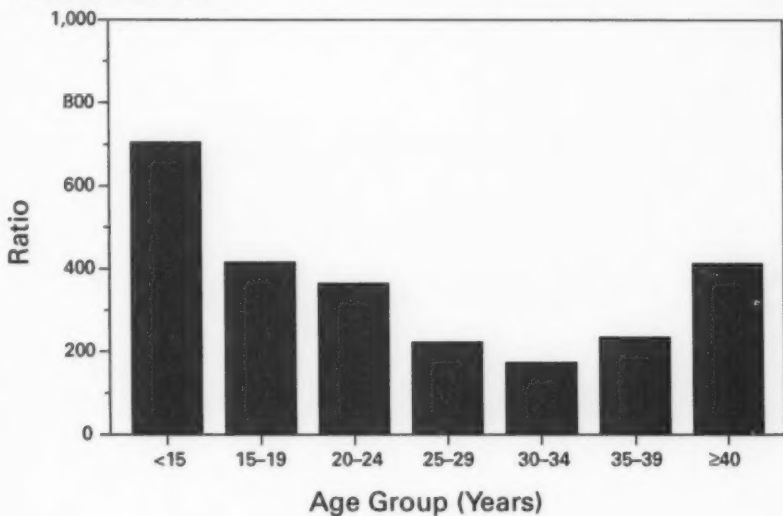
State	≤ 6		7		8		Total obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation [†]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	2,652	18.3	2,107	14.5	2,850	19.7	7,609	52.5
Arizona [‡]	1,447	10.6	2,749	20.1	2,682	19.7	6,878	50.4
Arkansas [‡]	995	17.8	1,157	20.7	1,027	18.4	3,179	57.0
Colorado	270	2.7	629	6.2	1,802	17.8	2,701	26.7
Georgia	2,777	7.3	4,843	12.8	6,187	16.4	13,807	36.5
Hawaii [‡]	454	7.8	963	16.5	1,360	23.3	2,777	47.6
Idaho	164	12.2	195	14.5	314	23.3	673	50.0
Indiana	2,696	23.8	3,051	26.9	2,400	21.2	8,147	71.9
Kansas [‡]	1,774	16.2	1,855	16.9	1,576	14.4	5,205	47.4
Kentucky	1,307	12.3	1,231	14.6	1,608	19.0	4,146	49.0
Louisiana	1,083	8.8	1,476	11.9	2,889	23.3	5,447	44.0
Maine	294	8.9	543	16.4	743	22.5	1,580	47.9
Maryland [‡]	3,515	18.2	2,027	10.5	4,242	22.0	9,784	50.6
Michigan	8,022	22.4	6,377	17.8	6,693	18.7	21,092	59.0
Minnesota	2,091	14.6	3,131	21.8	3,376	23.5	8,598	59.9
Mississippi	845	14.1	868	14.5	992	16.5	2,705	45.1
Missouri	597	4.8	1,233	9.8	2,704	21.6	4,534	36.2
Montana [‡]	724	27.4	415	15.7	383	14.5	1,522	57.5
Nevada	621	8.9	1,821	26.2	1,702	24.5	4,144	59.6
New Jersey	5,388	14.8	3,644	10.0	9,517	26.1	18,549	50.8
New Mexico	853	15.9	1,045	19.4	792	14.7	2,690	50.0
New York	25,084	15.9	27,043	17.1	30,180	19.1	82,307	52.1
City	19,256	17.4	17,825	16.1	21,755	19.7	58,836	53.3
State	5,804	12.3	9,218	19.4	8,425	17.8	23,471	49.5
North Carolina	5,804	16.6	5,980	17.1	5,824	16.7	17,608	50.4
North Dakota [‡]	110	7.8	341	24.3	329	23.4	780	55.5
Oregon	1,243	9.6	2,097	16.2	3,019	23.3	6,359	49.1
Pennsylvania	5,222	10.9	5,909	12.3	11,980	25.0	23,111	48.2
Rhode Island	653	9.8	1,484	22.3	1,542	23.2	3,679	55.4
South Carolina	2,304	19.8	2,175	18.7	2,240	19.3	6,719	57.9
South Dakota	53	4.9	248	23.1	341	31.7	642	59.7
Tennessee [‡]	2,530	14.7	3,074	17.8	3,674	21.3	9,278	53.8
Texas	14,292	15.7	14,945	16.5	19,546	21.5	48,783	53.7
Utah	1,414	35.8	702	17.8	496	12.6	2,612	66.2
Vermont	353	13.7	644	25.0	533	20.7	1,530	59.3
Virginia [‡]	2,912	10.3	3,220	11.4	9,406	33.3	15,538	54.9
Washington [‡]	3,212	11.7	4,720	17.1	6,759	24.5	14,691	53.3
West Virginia	28	1.1	76	2.9	862	32.9	966	36.9
Wyoming	12	4.7	22	8.7	71	28.1	105	41.5
Total	103,795	14.4	114,039	15.8	152,641	21.1	370,475	51.3

* Data from 37 states and New York City; excludes one state where unknown gestational age was $> 15\%$ and three states that were included in Table 9 but did not provide single weeks of gestation for abortions obtained at ≤ 8 weeks.

[†] Percentages may not add to total percentage obtained at ≤ 8 weeks due to rounding.

[‡] Weeks of gestation were based on physicians' estimates.

FIGURE 2. Abortion ratio,* by age group of women who obtained a legal abortion — United States, 1994



*Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

TABLE 12. Reported legal abortions obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation, by known weeks of gestation and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994

State	Weeks of gestation			Total obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation†		
	≤ 6		7	8		%
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	%
Alabama	3,071	20.7	2,352	2,547	17.2	53.8
Arizona ¹	1,035	7.4	2,924	3,380	24.3	52.7
Arkansas	974	16.6	1,207	1,005	17.1	54.1
Colorado	503	5.2	665	1,960	20.5	32.6
Georgia ¹	3,240	8.9	5,964	7,874	21.6	47.0
Hawaii ¹	460	8.0	967	1,408	24.3	49.0
Idaho	86	8.2	119	275	26.3	45.8
Indiana	2,985	23.9	3,013	2,649	21.2	69.2
Kansas ¹	2,189	20.9	1,887	1,447	13.8	52.8
Kentucky	1,522	18.7	1,226	1,251	15.4	49.1
Louisiana	679	5.6	1,167	3,108	25.6	40.8
Maine ¹	273	8.8	617	763	24.7	53.5
Maryland ¹	3,790	21.5	1,933	4,004	22.7	55.2
Michigan	7,642	23.1	6,289	5,893	17.8	60.0
Minnesota	1,987	13.5	3,082	3,549	25.3	60.7
Mississippi	424	10.7	692	729	18.3	46.4
Missouri ¹	586	4.9	1,148	2,598	21.9	36.5
Montana ¹	815	29.5	393	431	15.6	59.4
Nevada	627	9.3	1,843	1,713	25.4	62.1
New Jersey	5,694	17.1	3,549	7,972	24.0	51.7
New Mexico	854	17.3	1,025	2,614	14.9	53.0
New York	25,739	17.2	25,243	27,479	18.4	52.4
City	20,092	19.3	16,835	19,649	18.9	54.5
State	5,647	12.4	8,408	7,830	17.1	47.9
North Carolina	6,395	18.2	5,695	5,781	16.5	50.9
North Dakota ¹	89	6.8	340	248	19.1	52.0
Oregon ¹	1,363	10.2	2,356	3,113	23.2	51.0
Pennsylvania	4,239	10.2	5,164	10,452	25.1	47.7
Rhode Island	638	10.5	1,414	1,352	22.2	55.9
South Carolina	2,193	20.1	1,934	2,180	20.0	57.7
South Dakota	97	9.8	297	208	21.1	61.0
Tennessee ¹	2,656	15.8	2,822	3,839	22.8	55.3
Texas ¹	15,676	17.6	14,480	19,186	21.5	55.3
Utah	1,226	34.0	598	538	14.9	65.4
Vermont	327	14.1	622	491	21.2	62.0

TABLE 12. Reported legal abortions obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation, by known weeks of gestation and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994 — Continued

State	Weeks of gestation			8			Total obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation [†]	
	≤ 6		No.	7		No.	No.	%
	No.	%		No.	%			
Virginia [‡]	2,729	10.3	3,132	11.9	33.8	8,908	14,769	56.0
Washington [§]	2,752	10.6	4,715	18.2	23.2	6,016	13,483	51.9
West Virginia**	10	0.5	37	1.8	23.5	489	536	25.7
Wyoming [‡]	10	5.7	20	11.5	32.8	57	87	50.0
Total	105,475	15.3	110,931	16.1	21.2	145,628	362,034	52.5

* Data from 37 states and New York City; excludes one state where unknown gestational age was $>15\%$ and two states that were included in Table 10 but did not provide single weeks of gestation for abortions obtained at ≤ 8 weeks.

[†] Percentages might not add to total percentage obtained at ≤ 8 weeks.

[‡] Weeks of gestation were based on physicians' estimates.

[§] Weeks of gestation were based on physicians' estimates only if date of last menstrual period was unknown or unreliable.

** Weeks of gestation were based on physicians' estimates only if date of last menstrual period was unknown.

TABLE 13. Reported legal abortions, by type of procedure and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993
— Continued

State	Procedure														Total [†]			
	Suction curettage		Sharp curettage		All curettage		Intrauterine saline instillation		Prostaglandin instillation		Hysterotomy/ Hysterectomy		Other [‡]				Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Virginia	27,881 ¹	98.6	18	0.1	27,899	98.6	20	0.1	76	0.3	6	0.0	115	0.4	169	0.6	28,285	100.0
Washington	27,462 ¹	99.7	6	0.0	27,468	99.7	5	0.0	52	0.2	3	0.0	8	0.0	22	0.1	27,558	100.0
West Virginia	2,619	100.0	0	0.0	2,619	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,619	100.0
Wyoming	250	98.8	0	0.0	250	98.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	253	100.0
Total	742,566	95.8	20,106	2.6	762,672	98.4	2,161	0.3	2,429	0.3	34	0.0	2,666	0.3	5,416	0.7	775,380	100.0

* Data from 39 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City; excludes two states where unknown type of procedure used was >15%.

† Includes instillation procedures not reported as a specific category and procedures reported as "other."

‡ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

§ Includes dilatation and evacuation procedures.

|| Includes residents only.

¶ Does not add to total abortions reported because of some reported combination procedures.

** Hysterotomy/hysterectomy included with "other."

*** Includes all vacuum aspirations.

— Not reported.

TABLE 14. Reported legal abortions, by type of procedure and state of occurrence — selected states, * United States, 1994

State	Procedure												Total [†]											
	Suction curettage			Sharp curettage			All curettage			Intrauterine saline instillation				Prostaglandin instillation			Hysterotomy/ Hysterectomy			Other [†]			Unknown	
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%			No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
Alabama	14,557	98.2	20	0.1	14,577	98.3	1	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.0	29	0.2	208	1.4	14,825	100.0						
Arizona	13,849	99.4	0	0.0	13,849	99.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	81	0.6	13,930	100.0						
Arkansas	5,519	93.8	323	5.5	5,842	99.3	2	0.0	15	0.3	1	0.0	17	0.3	8	0.1	5,885	100.0						
Colorado	9,229	96.3	3	0.0	9,232	96.3	1	0.0	15	0.2	1	0.0	323	3.4	12	0.1	9,584	100.0						
Connecticut	14,661	99.3	3	0.0	14,664	99.4	—	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	91	0.6	14,757	100.0						
Dist. of Columbia**	7,751	99.9	3	0.0	7,754	99.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	7,761	100.0						
Georgia	32,071	88.2	3,926	10.8	35,997	99.0	13	0.0	354	1.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	36,374	100.0						
Hawaii	5,764	99.7	12	0.2	5,776	99.9	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,783	100.0						
Idaho	1,036	98.9	1	0.1	1,037	99.0	3	0.3	6	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1,047	100.0						
Indiana	12,278	98.2	0	0.0	12,278	98.2	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	170	1.4	49	0.4	12,499	100.0						
Kansas	9,713	92.8	4	0.0	9,717	92.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	0.6	687	6.6	10,468	100.0						
Kentucky	8,022	98.5	7	0.1	8,029	98.6	1	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	102	1.3	8,145	100.0						
Maine	2,903	94.0	3	0.1	2,906	94.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	182	5.9	3,089	100.0						
Maryland	17,339	98.4	61	0.3	17,400	98.7	69	0.4	27	0.2	2	0.0	129	0.7	0	0.0	17,627	100.0						
Massachusetts	31,160	96.8	220	0.7	31,380	97.5	177	0.5	401	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	237	0.7	32,195	100.0						
Michigan	33,016	99.8	—	—	33,016	99.9	1	0.0	43	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	33,061	100.0						
Minnesota	13,883	99.0	3	0.0	13,886	99.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	137	1.0	14,027	100.0						
Mississippi	3,909	98.2	2	0.1	3,911	98.3	2	0.1	51	1.3	4	0.1	7	0.2	4	0.1	3,979	100.0						
Missouri	11,842	99.7	3	0.0	11,845	99.7	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.2	10	0.1	11,879	100.0						
Montana	2,758	99.9	2	0.1	2,760	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2,761	100.0						
Nebraska	5,306	94.3	304	5.4	5,610	99.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1	11	0.2	5,629	100.0						
Nevada	6,119	90.8	226	3.4	6,345	94.2	330	4.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	0.9	6,736	100.0						
New Jersey	20,325	61.1	12,362	37.1	32,687	98.2	359	1.1	76	0.2	7	0.0	9	0.0	148	0.4	33,286	100.0						
New Mexico	4,923	99.9	6	0.1	4,929	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,929	100.0						
New York	146,104	97.7	1,143	0.8	147,247	98.4	505	0.3	239	0.2	5	0.0	603	0.4	999	0.7	149,598	100.0						
City	101,747	97.9	873	0.8	102,620	98.8	475	0.5	99	0.1	5	0.0	311	0.3	390	0.4	103,900	100.0						
State	44,357	97.1	270	0.6	44,627	97.7	30	0.1	140	0.3	—	—	292	0.6	609	1.3	45,698	100.0						
North Carolina	32,606	92.9	101	0.3	32,707	93.2	280	0.8	26	0.1	2	0.0	188	0.5	1,885	5.4	35,088	100.0						
North Dakota	1,297	99.7	1	0.1	1,298	99.8	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,301	100.0						
Oregon	13,186	98.5	9	0.1	13,195	98.5	0	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0	62	0.5	127	0.9	13,392	100.0						
Pennsylvania	41,308	99.2	14	0.0	41,322	99.2	4	0.0	22	0.1	1	0.0	296	0.7	0	0.0	41,645	100.0						
Rhode Island	6,048	99.3	19	0.3	6,067	99.6	4	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.2	7	0.1	6,092	100.0						
South Carolina	10,868	99.5	2	0.0	10,870	99.5	1	0.0	28	0.3	1	0.0	21	0.2	1	0.0	10,922	100.0						
South Dakota	979	99.2	0	0.0	979	99.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.8	987	100.0						
Tennessee	16,798	99.8	0	0.0	16,798	99.8	4	0.0	30	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	16,837	100.0						
Texas	87,549	98.2	—	—	87,549	98.2	—	—	330***	0.4	—	—	1,053***	1.2	253	0.3	89,185	100.0						
Utah	3,595	99.6	6	0.2	3,601	99.8	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.1	3,609	100.0						
Vermont	2,317	99.8	1	0.0	2,318	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	2,321	100.0						

TABLE 14. Reported legal abortions, by type of procedure and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994 — Continued

	Procedure																	
	Suction curettage		Sharp curettage		All curettage		Intrauterine saline instillation		Prostaglandin instillation		Hysterotomy/ Hysterectomy		Other ²		Unknown		Total ³	
											No.	%						
	State	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Virginia	25,746 ¹	97.6	27	0.1	25,773	97.7	13	0.0	95	0.4	1	0.0	91	0.3	396	1.5	26,369	100.0
Washington	25,846 ¹	99.5	20	0.1	25,866	99.6	3	0.0	52	0.2	2	0.0	13	0.1	29	0.1	25,965	100.0
West Virginia	2,082	99.9	0	0.0	2,082	99.9	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2,085	100.0
Wyoming	172	98.9	0	0.0	172	98.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	174	100.0
Total	704,434	95.7	18,837	2.6	723,271	98.3	1,775	0.2	1,859	0.3	37	0.0	3,142	0.4	5,742	0.8	735,826	100.0

* Data from 39 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City; excludes one state where unknown type of procedure used was >15%.

† Includes instillation procedures not reported as a specific category and procedures reported as "other."

‡ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

§ Includes dilation and evacuation procedures.

|| Includes residents only.

¶ Does not add to total abortions reported because of some reported combination procedures.

** Hysterotomy/hysterectomy included with "other."

*** Includes all vacuum aspirations.

**** Includes chemical inductions.

***** Includes hysterectomy with "other."

— Not reported.

TABLE 15. Reported legal abortions, by race of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993

State	Race							
	White [†]		Black		Other		Unknown	Total [‡]
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No. %
Alabama	7,845	54.1	6,166	42.5	223	1.5	260	1.8 14,494 100.0
Arizona	10,835	79.4	735	5.4	808	5.9	1,270	9.3 13,648 100.0
Arkansas	3,707	66.4	1,691	30.3	80	1.4	104	1.9 5,582 100.0
Dist. of Columbia [§]	1,369	17.4	6,236	79.3	219	2.8	41	0.5 7,865 100.0
Georgia	17,866	47.2	18,336	48.5	757	2.0	860	2.3 37,819 100.0
Hawaii	1,784	30.6	207	3.5	3,268	56.0	576	9.9 5,835 100.0
Idaho	1,302	96.7	5	0.4	35	2.6	4	0.3 1,346 100.0
Indiana	7,507	66.3	2,350	20.7	132	1.2	1,341	11.8 11,330 100.0
Kansas	8,525	77.7	1,821	16.6	347	3.2	284	2.6 10,977 100.0
Kentucky	6,573	77.8	1,561	18.5	235	2.8	84	1.0 8,453 100.0
Louisiana	5,932	47.9	5,633**	45.5	—	—	808	6.5 12,373 100.0
Maine	3,115	94.4	39	1.2	81	2.5	66	2.0 3,301 100.0
Maryland	8,608	44.6	9,357	48.4	1,197	6.2	156	0.8 19,318 100.0
Minnesota	11,926	83.1	1,208	8.4	997	6.9	219	1.5 14,350 100.0
Mississippi	2,425	40.4	3,494	58.2	57	0.9	26	0.4 6,002 100.0
Missouri	7,958	63.5	4,208	33.6	317	2.5	57	0.5 12,540 100.0
Montana	2,235	84.5	10	0.4	165	6.2	235	8.9 2,645 100.0
Nevada	5,724	82.3	655	9.4	317	4.6	259	3.7 6,955 100.0
New Jersey	14,458	39.6	17,072	46.8	3,530	9.7	1,448	4.0 36,508 100.0
New Mexico	4,680	86.6	115	2.1	606	11.3	0	0.0 5,381 100.0
New York	75,086	47.6	70,558	44.7	4,261	2.7	7,986	5.1 157,891 100.0
City	43,264	39.2	61,301	55.5	3,627	3.3	2,243	2.0 110,435 100.0
State	31,822	67.1	9,257	19.5	634	1.3	5,743	12.1 47,456 100.0
North Carolina	19,154	54.9	13,712	39.3	1,371	3.9	669	1.9 34,906 100.0
North Dakota	1,279	91.0	22	1.6	105	7.5	0	0.0 1,406 100.0
Oregon	11,208	86.5	607	4.7	629	4.9	517	4.0 12,961 100.0
Pennsylvania	29,433	61.4	17,136	35.8	1,322	2.8	35	0.1 47,926 100.0
Rhode Island	5,419	81.6	798	12.0	342	5.1	85	1.3 6,644 100.0
South Carolina	6,399	55.1	5,004	43.1	204	1.8	4	0.0 11,611 100.0
South Dakota	958	89.1	0	0.0	117	10.9	0	0.0 1,075 100.0
Tennessee	10,909	63.2	6,021	34.9	282	1.6	38	0.2 17,250 100.0
Texas	65,770	72.4	18,532	20.4	3,575	3.9	2,903	3.2 90,780 100.0
Utah	3,410	86.4	64	1.6	336	8.5	135	3.4 3,945 100.0
Vermont	2,512	97.4	21	0.8	44	1.7	3	0.1 2,580 100.0
Virginia	16,920	59.8	10,206	36.1	1,024	3.6	135	0.5 28,285 100.0
West Virginia	2,256	86.1	331	12.6	32	1.2	0	0.0 2,619 100.0
Wisconsin [§]	10,419	74.4	2,918	20.8	552 ^{††}	3.9	115 ^{††}	0.8 14,004 100.0
Total	395,486	59.0	225,829	33.8	27,567	4.1	20,723	3.1 670,605 100.0
Abortion ratio ^{§§}	231		552 ^{††}		310 ^{††}			290
Abortion rate ^{***}	15		43 ^{†††}		22 ^{†††}			19

* Data from 34 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City; excludes four states where unknown race was >15%.

† Includes women of Hispanic ethnicity.

‡ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

§ Includes residents only.

** Reported as black and "other" races.

†† Women of some "other" races are included with "unknown."

‡‡ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given race per 1,000 live births to women of the same race for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown race were distributed according to the known racial distribution for that state.

§§ Ratios for black and "other" races exclude Louisiana because abortions for blacks and others were grouped together.

*** Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given race per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years of the same race for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown race were distributed according to the known racial distribution for that state.

††† Rates for black and "other" races exclude Louisiana because abortions for blacks and others were grouped together.

— Not reported.

TABLE 16. Reported legal abortions, by race of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994

State	Race							
	White†		Black		Other		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	7,826	52.8	6,523	44.0	253	1.7	223	1.5
Arizona	11,012	79.1	727	5.2	844	6.1	1,347	9.7
Arkansas	3,763	63.9	1,927	32.7	114	1.9	81	1.4
Dist. of Columbia‡	1,483	19.1	6,039	77.8	221	2.8	18	0.2
Georgia	16,732	46.0	18,285	50.3	720	2.0	637	1.8
Hawaii	1,732	29.9	189	3.3	3,477	60.1	385	6.7
Idaho	1,004	95.9	7	0.7	34	3.2	2	0.2
Indiana	8,234	65.9	2,576	20.6	165	1.3	1,524	12.2
Kansas	8,222	78.5	1,700	16.2	224	2.1	322	3.1
Kentucky	6,273	77.0	1,556	19.1	274	3.4	42	0.5
Louisiana	5,508	45.3	4,895**	40.3	—	—	1,751	14.4
Maine	2,912	94.3	34	1.1	97	3.1	46	1.5
Maryland	7,480	42.4	8,858	50.3	1,121	6.4	168	1.0
Minnesota	11,499	82.0	1,318	9.4	1,036	7.4	174	1.2
Mississippi	1,414	35.5	2,517	63.3	41	1.0	7	0.2
Missouri	7,521	63.3	3,985	33.5	336	2.8	37	0.3
Montana	2,330	84.4	12	0.4	153	5.5	266	9.6
Nevada	5,506	81.7	604	9.0	297	4.4	329	4.9
New Jersey	11,860	35.6	15,091	45.3	4,608	13.8	1,727	5.2
New Mexico	4,272	86.7	141	2.9	516	10.5	0	0.0
New York	71,510	50.5	65,458	46.2	4,693	3.3	0	0.0
City	41,172	39.6	56,721	54.6	4,017	3.9	1,990	1.9
State	30,338	66.4	8,737	19.1	676	1.5	5,947	13.0
North Carolina	18,906	53.9	14,162	40.4	1,512	4.3	508	1.4
North Dakota	1,175	90.3	16	1.2	108	8.3	2	0.2
Ohio	22,871	60.6	11,271	29.9	1,213	3.2	2,387	6.3
Oregon	11,470	85.6	638	4.8	864	6.5	420	3.1
Pennsylvania	24,852	59.7	15,498	37.2	1,266	3.0	29	0.1
Rhode Island	4,864	79.8	833	13.7	331	5.4	64	1.1
South Carolina	5,933	54.3	4,757	43.6	228	2.1	4	0.0
South Dakota	877	88.9	14	1.4	49	5.0	47	4.8
Tennessee	10,631	63.1	5,854	34.8	307	1.8	45	0.3
Texas	63,735	71.5	18,134	20.3	3,952	4.4	3,364	3.8
Utah	3,083	85.4	65	1.8	350	9.7	111	3.1
Vermont	2,237	96.4	23	1.0	53	2.3	8	0.3
Virginia	15,462	58.6	9,676	36.7	1,107	4.2	124	0.5
West Virginia	1,718	82.4	338	16.2	27	1.3	2	0.1
Wisconsin‡	9,534	74.5	2,602	20.3	535††	4.2	119††	0.9
Total	395,441	58.4	226,323	33.4	31,126	4.6	24,257	3.6
Abortion ratio ^{§§}	217		536 ^{§§}		325 ^{§§}			276
Abortion rate ^{***}	13		40 ^{†††}		24 ^{†††}			18

*Data from 35 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City; excludes three states where unknown race was >15%.

† Includes women of Hispanic ethnicity.

‡ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

§ Includes residents only.

§§ Reported as black and "other" races.

†† Women of some "other" races included with "unknown."

§§ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given race per 1,000 live births to women of the same race for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown race were distributed according to the known racial distribution for that state.

†† Rates for black and "other" races exclude Louisiana because abortions for blacks and others were grouped together.

*** Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given race per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age of the same race for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown race were distributed according to the known racial distribution for that state.

††† Rates for black and "other" races exclude Louisiana because abortions for blacks and others were grouped together.

— Not reported.

TABLE 17. Reported legal abortions, by Hispanic ethnicity of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993

State	Ethnicity						Total†	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	186	1.3	12,596	86.9	1,712	11.8	14,494	100.0
Arizona	2,882	21.1	9,496	69.6	1,270	9.3	13,648	100.0
Arkansas	27	0.5	5,294	94.8	261	4.7	5,582	100.0
Dist. of Columbia‡	582	7.4	7,242	92.1	41	0.5	7,865	100.0
Georgia	452	1.2	35,897	94.9	1,470	3.9	37,819	100.0
Idaho	75	5.6	1,268	94.2	3	0.2	1,346	100.0
Kansas	308	2.8	10,252	93.4	417	3.8	10,977	100.0
Minnesota	195	1.4	13,936	97.1	219	1.5	14,350	100.0
Mississippi	25	0.4	5,921	98.7	56	0.9	6,002	100.0
Missouri	164	1.3	11,047	88.1	1,329	10.6	12,540	100.0
New Jersey	5,759	15.8	30,187	82.7	562	1.5	36,508	100.0
New Mexico	2,116	39.3	3,265	60.7	0	0.0	5,381	100.0
New York	32,746	20.7	111,872	70.9	13,273	8.4	157,891	100.0
City	30,617	27.7	72,688	65.8	7,130	6.5	110,435	100.0
State	2,129	4.5	39,184	82.6	6,143	12.9	47,456	100.0
North Dakota	27	1.9	1,295	92.1	84	6.0	1,406	100.0
Oregon	744	5.7	11,720	90.4	497	3.8	12,961	100.0
Pennsylvania	1,264	2.6	46,609	97.3	53	0.1	47,926	100.0
South Carolina	154	1.3	11,455	98.7	2	0.0	11,611	100.0
Tennessee	118	0.7	16,918	98.1	214	1.2	17,250	100.0
Texas	25,307	27.9	62,570	68.9	2,903	3.2	90,780	100.0
Utah	317	8.0	3,609	91.5	19	0.5	3,945	100.0
Vermont	17	0.7	2,553	99.0	10	0.4	2,580	100.0
Wisconsin‡	483	3.4	13,521	96.6	0	0.0	14,004	100.0
Total	73,948	14.0	428,523	81.3	24,395	4.6	526,866	100.0
Abortion ratio‡	289		309				306	
Abortion rate**	30		20				21	

*Data from 21 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City; excludes 12 states where unknown ethnicity was >15%.

†Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡Includes residents only.

§Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of Hispanic origin per 1,000 live births to women of Hispanic origin for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown Hispanic origin were distributed according to the known Hispanic origin distribution for that state.

**Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of Hispanic origin per 1,000 women of Hispanic origin for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown Hispanic origin were distributed according to the known Hispanic origin distribution for that state.

TABLE 18. Reported legal abortions, by Hispanic ethnicity of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994

State	Ethnicity							
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Unknown		Total†	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	200	1.3	12,618	85.1	2,007	13.5	14,825	100.0
Arizona	2,885	20.7	9,698	69.6	1,347	9.7	13,930	100.0
Arkansas	66	1.1	5,672	96.4	147	2.5	5,885	100.0
Dist. of Columbia‡	658	8.5	7,085	91.3	18	0.2	7,761	100.0
Georgia	534	1.5	34,543	95.0	1,297	3.6	36,374	100.0
Idaho	75	7.2	967	92.4	5	0.5	1,047	100.0
Kansas	384	3.7	9,910	94.7	174	1.7	10,468	100.0
Minnesota	221	1.6	13,632	97.2	174	1.2	14,027	100.0
Mississippi	11	0.3	3,959	99.5	9	0.2	3,979	100.0
Missouri	168	1.4	10,719	90.2	992	8.4	11,879	100.0
New Jersey	5,407	16.2	27,446	82.5	433	1.3	33,286	100.0
New Mexico	1,962	39.8	2,967	60.2	0	0.0	4,929	100.0
New York	31,608	21.1	105,638	70.6	12,352	8.2	149,598	100.0
City	29,462	28.4	68,677	66.1	5,761	5.5	103,900	100.0
State	2,146	4.7	36,961	81.0	6,591	14.3	45,698	100.0
North Dakota	13	1.0	1,196	91.9	92	7.1	1,301	100.0
Ohio	430	1.1	34,925	92.5	2,387	6.3	37,742	100.0
Oregon	882	6.6	12,218	91.2	292	2.2	13,392	100.0
Pennsylvania	1,123	2.7	40,494	97.2	28	0.1	41,645	100.0
South Carolina	152	1.4	10,768	98.6	2	0.0	10,922	100.0
Tennessee	101	0.6	16,687	99.1	49	0.3	16,837	100.0
Texas	26,383	29.6	59,438	66.6	3,364	3.8	89,185	100.0
Utah	315	8.7	3,246	89.9	48	1.3	3,609	100.0
Vermont	6	0.3	2,309	99.5	6	0.3	2,321	100.0
Wisconsin‡	492	3.8	12,298	96.2	0	0.0	12,790	100.0
Total	74,076	13.8	438,433	81.5	25,223	4.7	537,732	100.0
Abortion ratio‡	278		290				288	
Abortion rate**	29		18				19	

*Data from 22 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City; excludes 12 states where unknown ethnicity was >15%.

† Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡ Includes residents only.

§ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of Hispanic origin per 1,000 live births to women of Hispanic origin for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown Hispanic origin were distributed according to the known Hispanic origin distribution for that state.

** Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of Hispanic origin per 1,000 women of Hispanic origin for these states. For each state, data for women of unknown Hispanic origin were distributed according to the known Hispanic origin distribution for that state.

TABLE 19. Reported legal abortions, by marital status of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993

State	Marital status						Total ^{††}	
	Married [†]		Unmarried [‡]		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	2,475	17.1	11,906	82.1	113	0.8	14,494	100.0
Arkansas	1,043	18.7	4,147	74.3	392	7.0	5,582	100.0
Colorado	2,071	20.5	7,973	78.8	71	0.7	10,115	100.0
Georgia	7,046	18.6	30,282	80.1	491	1.3	37,819	100.0
Hawaii	1,426	24.4	4,398	75.4	11	0.2	5,835	100.0
Idaho	339	25.2	1,003	74.5	4	0.3	1,346	100.0
Indiana	1,919	16.9	9,248	81.6	163	1.4	11,330	100.0
Kansas	2,206	20.1	8,672	79.0	99	0.9	10,977	100.0
Kentucky	1,376	16.3	6,942	82.1	135	1.6	8,453	100.0
Maine	679	20.6	2,463	74.6	159	4.8	3,301	100.0
Maryland	4,083	21.1	14,808	76.7	427	2.2	19,318	100.0
Massachusetts	7,821	22.1	23,298	66.0	4,193	11.9	35,312	100.0
Michigan	5,676	15.9	29,819	83.4	242	0.7	35,737	100.0
Minnesota	2,166	15.1	11,938	83.2	246	1.7	14,350	100.0
Mississippi	856	14.3	5,118	85.3	28	0.5	6,002	100.0
Missouri	2,679	21.4	9,705	77.4	156	1.2	12,540	100.0
Montana	516	19.5	2,045	77.3	84	3.2	2,645	100.0
Nevada	1,640	23.6	5,209	74.9	106	1.5	6,955	100.0
New Jersey	6,514	17.8	29,705	81.4	289	0.8	36,508	100.0
New Mexico	922	17.1	4,424	82.2	35	0.7	5,381	100.0
New York City	24,354	22.1	82,900	75.1	3,181	2.9	110,435	100.0
North Carolina	7,071	20.3	24,314	69.7	3,521	10.1	34,906	100.0
North Dakota	257	18.3	1,149	81.7	0	0.0	1,406	100.0
Ohio	7,064	17.0	31,657	76.0	2,952	7.1	41,673	100.0
Oregon	2,814	21.7	9,109	70.3	1,038	8.0	12,961	100.0
Pennsylvania	8,499	17.7	39,399	82.2	28	0.1	47,926	100.0
Rhode Island	1,512	22.8	5,061	76.2	71	1.1	6,644	100.0
South Carolina	2,312	19.9	9,299	80.1	0	0.0	11,611	100.0
South Dakota	203	18.9	872	81.1	0	0.0	1,075	100.0
Tennessee	3,508	20.3	13,646	79.1	96	0.6	17,250	100.0
Texas	19,530	21.5	63,289	69.7	7,961	8.8	90,780	100.0
Utah	1,609	40.8	2,336	59.2	0	0.0	3,945	100.0
Vermont	526	20.4	1,865	72.3	189	7.3	2,580	100.0
Virginia	4,622	16.3	22,994	81.3	669	2.4	28,285	100.0
West Virginia	504	19.2	2,115	80.8	0	0.0	2,619	100.0
Wisconsin**	2,064 ^{††}	14.7	11,804 ^{††}	84.3	136	1.0	14,004	100.0
Wyoming	54	21.3	199	78.7	0	0.0	253	100.0
Total	139,956	19.6	545,111	76.5	27,286	3.8	712,353	100.0
Abortion ratio ^{§§}	84		789				291	

*Data from 36 states and New York City; excludes three states where unknown marital status was >15%.

[†] Includes married and separated.

[‡] Includes never married, divorced, and widowed women.

[§] Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

^{**} Includes residents only.

^{††} Includes women who were reported as being separated.

^{§§} Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given marital status per 1,000 live births to women of the same marital status for these states. For each state, data regarding women of unknown marital status were distributed according to the known marital status distribution for that state.

TABLE 20. Reported legal abortions, by marital status of women who obtained an abortion and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994

State	Marital status						Total [†]	
	Married [‡]		Unmarried [§]		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	2,379	16.0	12,274	82.8	172	1.2	14,825	100.0
Arkansas	1,111	18.9	4,661	79.2	113	1.9	5,885	100.0
Colorado	1,917	20.0	7,635	79.7	32	0.3	9,584	100.0
Georgia	6,495	17.9	29,529	81.2	350	1.0	36,374	100.0
Hawaii	1,234	21.3	4,524	78.2	25	0.4	5,783	100.0
Idaho	259	24.7	785	75.0	3	0.3	1,047	100.0
Indiana	1,940	15.5	9,327	74.6	1,232	9.9	12,499	100.0
Kansas	2,113	20.2	8,322	79.5	33	0.3	10,468	100.0
Kentucky	1,327	16.3	6,667	81.9	151	1.9	8,145	100.0
Maine	598	19.4	2,302	74.5	189	6.1	3,089	100.0
Maryland	3,413	19.4	13,770	78.1	444	2.5	17,627	100.0
Michigan	4,867	14.7	27,947	84.5	247	0.7	33,061	100.0
Minnesota	2,130	15.2	11,705	83.4	192	1.4	14,027	100.0
Mississippi	630	15.8	3,342	84.0	7	0.2	3,979	100.0
Missouri	2,450	20.6	9,267	78.0	162	1.4	11,879	100.0
Montana	500	18.1	2,202	79.8	59	2.1	2,761	100.0
Nevada	1,551	23.0	5,091	75.6	94	1.4	6,736	100.0
New Jersey	6,152	18.5	26,843	80.6	291	0.9	33,286	100.0
New Mexico	891	18.1	3,972	80.6	66	1.3	4,929	100.0
New York City	22,814	22.0	79,548	76.6	1,538	1.5	103,900	100.0
North Carolina	6,577	18.7	23,443	66.8	5,068	14.4	35,088	100.0
North Dakota	244	18.8	1,056	81.2	1	0.1	1,301	100.0
Ohio	6,598	17.5	29,993	79.5	1,153	3.1	37,742	100.0
Oregon	2,816	21.0	9,358	69.9	1,218	9.1	13,392	100.0
Pennsylvania	7,553	18.1	34,082	81.8	10	0.0	41,645	100.0
Rhode Island	1,299	21.3	4,687	77.1	96	1.6	6,092	100.0
South Carolina	2,098	19.2	8,821	80.8	3	0.0	10,922	100.0
South Dakota	174	17.6	806	81.7	7	0.7	987	100.0
Tennessee	3,277	19.5	13,509	80.2	51	0.3	16,837	100.0
Texas	19,155	21.5	64,353	72.2	5,677	6.4	89,185	100.0
Utah	1,486	41.2	2,123	58.8	0	0.0	3,609	100.0
Vermont	525	22.6	1,654	71.3	142	6.1	2,321	100.0
Virginia	4,400	16.7	21,023	79.7	946	3.6	26,369	100.0
West Virginia	406	19.5	1,677	80.4	2	0.1	2,085	100.0
Wisconsin**	1,925 ^{††}	15.1	10,760 ^{††}	84.1	105	0.8	12,790	100.0
Wyoming	34	19.5	140	80.5	0	0.0	174	100.0
Total	123,336	19.3	497,208	77.6	19,879	3.1	640,423	100.0
Abortion ratio ^{§§}	79		689				272	

*Data from 35 states and New York City; excludes five states where unknown marital status was >15%.

† Includes married and separated.

‡ Includes never married, divorced, and widowed women.

§ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

** Includes residents only.

†† Includes women who were reported as being separated.

§§ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women of a given marital status per 1,000 live births to women of the same marital status for these states. For each state, data regarding women of unknown marital status were distributed according to the known marital status distribution for that state.

TABLE 21. Reported legal abortions, by number of previous live births and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993

State	No. of previous live births												Total [†]	
	0		1		2		3		≥4		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	7,268	50.1	3,944	27.2	2,207	15.2	771	5.3	272	1.9	32	0.2	14,494	100.0
Arizona	6,432	47.1	3,252	23.8	2,417	17.7	1,004	7.4	378	2.8	165	1.2	13,648	100.0
Arkansas	2,619	46.9	1,558	27.9	946	16.9	336	6.0	116	2.1	7	0.1	5,582	100.0
Colorado	5,793	57.3	2,022	20.0	1,484	14.7	498	4.9	248	2.5	70	0.7	10,115	100.0
Georgia	18,474	48.8	10,187	26.9	6,137	16.2	2,025	5.4	883	2.3	113	0.3	37,819	100.0
Hawaii	2,987	51.2	1,304	22.3	960	16.5	346	5.9	177	3.0	61	1.0	5,835	100.0
Idaho	624	46.4	305	22.7	243	18.1	116	8.6	56	4.2	2	0.1	1,346	100.0
Indiana	5,143	45.4	3,064	27.0	2,077	18.3	724	6.4	287	2.5	35	0.3	11,330	100.0
Kansas [‡]	5,794	52.8	2,427	22.1	1,764	16.1	623	5.7	222	2.0	147	1.3	10,977	100.0
Kentucky	4,000	47.3	2,153	25.5	1,260	14.9	366	4.3	181	2.1	493	5.8	8,453	100.0
Maine	1,691	51.2	797	24.1	542	16.4	160	4.8	60	1.8	51	1.5	3,301	100.0
Maryland	8,653	44.8	5,589	28.9	3,366	17.4	1,158	6.0	552	2.9	0	0.0	19,318	100.0
Michigan	15,610	43.7	9,550	26.7	6,813	19.1	2,491	7.0	1,190	3.3	83	0.2	35,737	100.0
Minnesota	7,228	50.4	2,946	20.5	2,208	15.4	837	5.8	502	3.5	629	4.4	14,350	100.0
Mississippi	2,738	45.6	1,697	28.3	981	16.3	366	6.1	207	3.4	13	0.2	6,002	100.0
Missouri	5,559	44.3	3,322	26.5	2,309	18.4	889	7.1	461	3.7	0	0.0	12,540	100.0
Montana	1,479	55.9	498	18.8	430	16.3	162	6.1	76	2.9	0	0.0	2,645	100.0
Nebraska	2,843	51.8	1,173	21.4	890	16.2	409	7.5	171	3.1	0	0.0	5,485	100.0
Nevada	3,116	44.8	1,871	26.9	1,275	18.3	488	6.7	199	2.9	26	0.4	6,955	100.0
New Jersey	13,253	36.3	10,042	27.5	8,008	21.9	3,210	8.8	1,647	4.5	348	1.0	36,508	100.0
New Mexico	2,613	48.6	1,352	25.1	883	16.4	348	6.5	165	3.1	20	0.4	5,381	100.0
New York	57,435	36.4	41,837	26.5	31,442	19.9	12,856	8.1	7,470	4.7	6,851	4.3	157,891	100.0
City	36,509	33.1	32,594	29.5	24,145	21.9	10,049	9.1	6,138	5.6	1,000	0.9	110,435	100.0
State	20,926	44.1	9,243	19.5	7,297	15.4	2,807	5.9	1,332	2.8	5,851	12.3	47,456	100.0
North Carolina	17,538	50.2	8,621	24.7	4,825	13.8	1,455	4.2	637	1.8	1,830	5.2	34,906	100.0
North Dakota	805	57.3	271	19.3	204	14.5	82	5.8	44	3.1	0	0.0	1,406	100.0
Ohio	20,526	49.3	10,656	25.6	6,954	16.7	2,460	5.9	1,072	2.6	5	0.0	41,673	100.0
Oregon	6,212	47.9	2,889	22.3	2,083	16.1	730	5.6	341	2.6	706	5.4	12,961	100.0
Pennsylvania	22,635	47.2	12,335	25.7	8,313	17.3	3,186	6.6	1,417	3.0	40	0.1	47,926	100.0
Rhode Island [‡]	3,380	50.9	1,522	22.9	1,166	17.5	401	6.0	169	2.5	6	0.1	6,644	100.0
South Carolina	5,672	48.9	3,188	27.5	1,893	16.3	615	5.3	243	2.1	0	0.0	11,611	100.0
South Dakota [‡]	555	51.6	219	22.4	191	17.8	67	6.2	43	4.0	0	0.0	1,075	100.0

TABLE 21. Reported legal abortions, by number of previous live births and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993 — Continued

State	No. of previous live births												Total†	
	0		1		2		3		≥4		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tennessee	8,196	47.5	4,857	28.2	2,855	16.6	875	5.1	387	2.2	80	0.5	17,250	100.0
Texas	45,353	50.0	22,157	24.4	14,874	16.4	5,652	6.2	2,684	3.0	60	0.1	90,780	100.0
Utah	1,868	47.4	899	22.8	709	18.0	277	7.0	164	4.2	28	0.7	3,945	100.0
Vermont	1,512	58.6	509	19.7	383	14.8	129	5.0	44	1.7	3	0.1	2,580	100.0
Virginia	14,346	50.7	7,008	24.8	4,542	16.1	1,463	5.2	625	2.2	301	1.1	28,580	100.0
Washington	13,406	48.6	6,608	24.0	4,783	17.4	1,818	6.6	845	3.1	98	0.4	27,558	100.0
West Virginia	1,266	48.3	699	26.7	464	17.7	131	5.0	57	2.2	2	0.1	2,619	100.0
Wyoming	126	49.8	57	22.5	46	18.2	21	8.3	3	1.2	0	0.0	253	100.0
Total	344,748	45.5	193,385	25.5	132,927	17.6	49,525	6.5	24,295	3.2	12,305	1.6	757,185	100.0
Abortion ratio†	324		231		322		315		234				289	

* Data from 38 states and New York City; excludes one state where number of unknown previous live births was >15%.

† Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡ Indicates number of living children.

§ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women with a given number of previous live births per 1,000 live births to women with the same number of previous live births for these states. For each state, women whose number of previous live births was unknown were distributed according to the known number of previous live births for that state.

TABLE 22. Reported legal abortions, by number of previous live births and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994

State	No. of previous live births																	
	0		1		2		3		≥4		Unknown		Total ¹					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
Alabama	7,317	49.4	4,079	27.5	2,320	15.6	727	4.9	255	1.7	127	0.9	14,825	100.0				
Alaska	6,669	47.9	3,310	23.8	2,422	17.4	996	7.2	344	2.5	189	1.4	13,930	100.0				
Arizona	5,519	57.6	1,892	19.7	1,330	13.9	481	5.0	250	2.6	112	1.2	9,584	100.0				
California	17,592	48.4	9,845	27.1	6,013	16.5	1,982	5.4	853	2.3	89	0.2	36,374	100.0				
Colorado	3,046	52.7	1,242	21.5	924	16.0	364	6.3	184	3.2	23	0.4	5,783	100.0				
Connecticut	505	48.2	219	20.9	211	20.2	72	6.9	38	3.6	2	0.2	1,047	100.0				
Delaware	5,801	46.4	3,330	26.6	2,108	17.5	799	6.4	305	2.4	76	0.6	12,499	100.0				
Florida	5,362	51.2	2,425	23.2	1,686	16.1	658	6.3	242	2.3	96	0.9	10,469	100.0				
Georgia	4,212	51.7	2,079	25.5	1,278	15.7	375	4.6	169	2.1	32	0.4	8,145	100.0				
Hawaii	8,016	45.5	4,904	27.8	3,104	17.6	1,096	6.2	507	2.9	0	0	17,627	100.0				
Idaho	14,621	44.2	8,662	26.2	6,040	18.3	2,373	7.2	1,244	3.8	121	0.4	33,061	100.0				
Illinois	7,010	50.0	2,838	20.2	2,168	15.5	868	6.2	525	3.7	618	4.4	14,027	100.0				
Indiana	1,727	43.4	1,200	30.2	691	17.4	257	6.5	100	2.5	4	0.1	3,979	100.0				
Iowa	5,366	45.3	2,961	24.9	2,236	18.8	854	7.2	442	3.7	0	0.0	11,879	100.0				
Kansas	1,545	56.0	536	19.4	441	16.1	181	6.9	56	2.0	1	0.0	2,761	100.0				
Kentucky	2,725	51.2	1,165	21.9	855	16.1	418	7.8	161	3.0	0	0.0	5,324	100.0				
Louisiana	2,795	41.5	1,741	25.8	1,217	18.1	456	6.8	222	3.3	305	4.5	6,736	100.0				
Maine	11,480	34.5	9,705	29.2	7,127	21.4	2,757	8.3	1,376	4.1	841	2.5	33,286	100.0				
Maryland	2,396	48.6	1,221	24.8	836	17.0	310	6.3	155	3.1	11	0.2	4,329	100.0				
Massachusetts	53,322	36.0	37,954	25.4	28,284	18.9	12,097	8.1	7,377	4.9	9,964	6.7	149,598	100.0				
Michigan	34,019	32.7	29,156	28.1	21,652	20.8	9,470	9.1	6,085	5.9	3,518	3.4	103,900	100.0				
Minnesota	19,903	43.6	8,798	19.3	6,632	14.5	2,627	5.7	1,292	2.8	6,446	14.1	45,698	100.0				
Mississippi	17,283	49.3	8,656	24.7	4,914	14.0	1,566	4.5	678	1.9	1,991	5.7	35,068	100.0				
Missouri	720	55.3	263	20.2	192	14.8	77	5.9	49	3.8	0	0.0	1,301	100.0				
Montana	17,728	47.0	9,985	26.5	6,576	17.4	2,415	6.4	1,025	2.7	13	0.0	37,742	100.0				
Nebraska	6,408	47.8	2,813	21.0	2,074	15.5	790	5.9	396	3.0	93	0.7	13,412	100.0				
Nevada	19,032	45.7	10,902	26.2	7,488	18.0	2,779	6.7	1,427	3.4	17	0.0	41,645	100.0				
New Hampshire	2,977	48.9	1,465	24.0	1,081	17.7	360	5.9	159	2.6	50	0.8	6,092	100.0				
New Jersey	5,998	49.4	2,911	26.7	1,827	16.7	563	5.2	221	2.0	2	0.0	10,922	100.0				
New Mexico	532	53.9	201	20.4	146	14.8	75	7.6	33	3.3	0	0.0	987	100.0				
New York	8,108	48.2	4,699	27.9	2,774	16.5	873	5.2	366	2.2	17	0.1	16,837	100.0				
North Carolina	44,217	48.6	21,816	44.5	14,796	16.6	5,479	6.1	2,737	3.1	140	0.2	89,185	100.0				
North Dakota																		
Ohio																		
Oregon																		
Pennsylvania																		
Rhode Island																		
South Carolina																		
South Dakota ¹																		
Tennessee																		
Texas																		

TABLE 22. Reported legal abortions, by number of previous live births and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994 — Continued

State	No. of previous live births												Total†	
	0		1		2		3		≥4		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Utah	1,665	46.1	852	23.6	664	18.4	274	7.6	138	3.8	16	0.4	3,609	100.0
Vermont	1,371	59.1	405	17.4	368	15.9	134	5.8	43	1.9	0	0.0	2,321	100.0
Virginia	13,622	51.7	6,507	24.7	4,059	15.4	1,362	5.2	543	2.1	276	1.0	26,369	100.0
Washington	12,736	49.1	6,096	23.5	4,539	17.5	1,702	6.6	794	3.1	98	0.4	25,965	100.0
West Virginia	1,110	53.2	525	25.2	323	15.5	87	4.2	36	1.7	4	0.2	2,085	100.0
Wyoming	78	44.8	41	23.6	36	20.7	12	6.9	6	3.4	1	0.6	174	100.0
Total	320,632	45.2	179,445	25.3	123,228	17.4	46,669	6.6	23,456	3.3	16,167	2.3	709,597	100.0
Abortion ratio†	309		223		309		308		233				278	

* Data from 36 states and New York City; excludes three states where number of unknown previous live births was >15%.

† Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡ Indicates number of living children.

§ Calculated as the number of legal abortions obtained by women with a given number of previous live births per 1,000 live births to women with the same number of previous live births for these states. For each state, women whose number of previous live births was unknown were distributed according to the known number of previous live births for that state.

TABLE 23. Reported legal abortions, by number of previous legal induced abortions and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993

State	No. of previous induced abortions										Total†	
	0		1		2		≥3		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	9,947	68.6	3,194	22.0	961	6.6	355	2.4	37	0.3	14,494	100.0
Arizona	8,475	62.1	3,571	26.2	1,085	7.9	321	2.4	196	1.4	13,648	100.0
Arkansas	3,590	64.3	1,445	25.9	390	7.0	150	2.7	7	0.1	5,582	100.0
Colorado	6,335	62.6	2,529	25.0	775	7.7	374	3.7	102	1.0	10,115	100.0
Georgia	21,620	57.2	10,594	28.0	3,626	9.6	1,773	4.7	206	0.5	37,819	100.0
Hawaii	1,893	32.4	2,069	35.5	1,081	18.5	712	12.2	80	1.4	5,835	100.0
Idaho	971	72.1	259	19.2	77	5.7	36	2.7	3	0.2	1,346	100.0
Indiana	7,369	65.0	2,701	23.8	774	6.8	380	3.4	106	0.9	11,330	100.0
Kansas	8,018	73.0	1,810	16.5	470	4.3	209	1.9	470	4.3	10,977	100.0
Kentucky	4,964	58.7	1,939	22.9	573	6.8	226	2.7	751	8.9	8,453	100.0
Maine	2,115	64.1	747	22.6	246	7.5	91	2.8	102	3.1	3,301	100.0
Maryland	8,387	43.4	6,175	32.0	3,111	16.1	1,645	8.5	0	0.0	19,318	100.0
Michigan	18,562	51.9	9,997	28.0	4,352	12.2	2,508	7.0	318	0.9	35,737	100.0
Minnesota	8,221	57.3	3,659	25.5	1,159	8.1	666	4.6	645	4.5	14,350	100.0
Mississippi	3,860	64.3	1,478	24.6	456	7.6	199	3.3	9	0.1	6,002	100.0
Missouri	7,324	58.4	3,514	28.0	1,160	9.3	542	4.3	0	0.0	12,540	100.0
Montana	1,857	70.2	580	21.9	131	5.0	77	2.9	0	0.0	2,645	100.0
Nebraska	2,476	45.1	1,943	35.4	695	12.7	364	6.6	8	0.1	5,486	100.0
Nevada	3,283	47.2	1,993	28.7	907	13.0	711	10.2	61	0.9	6,955	100.0
New Jersey	15,759	43.2	10,749	29.4	5,375	14.7	4,004	11.0	621	1.7	36,508	100.0
New Mexico	3,464	64.4	1,176	21.9	447	8.3	247	4.6	47	0.9	5,381	100.0
New York	64,754	41.0	42,991	27.2	23,586	14.9	18,626	11.8	7,934	5.0	157,891	100.0
City	40,633	36.8	32,380	29.3	19,456	17.6	16,302	14.8	1,664	1.5	110,435	100.0
State	24,121	50.8	10,611	22.4	4,130	8.7	2,324	4.9	6,270	13.2	47,456	100.0
North Carolina	21,139	60.6	9,056	25.9	2,805	8.0	954	2.7	952	2.7	34,906	100.0
North Dakota	1,014	72.1	283	20.1	72	5.1	37	2.6	0	0.0	1,406	100.0
Oregon	7,000	54.0	3,487	26.9	1,300	10.0	779	6.0	395	3.0	12,961	100.0
Pennsylvania	27,730	57.9	13,054	27.2	4,635	9.7	2,464	5.1	43	0.1	47,926	100.0
Rhode Island	3,861	58.1	1,772	26.7	637	9.6	350	5.3	24	0.4	6,644	100.0
South Carolina	7,238	62.3	3,044	26.2	977	8.4	351	3.0	1	0.0	11,611	100.0
South Dakota	856	79.6	181	16.8	32	3.0	6	0.6	0	0.0	1,075	100.0
Tennessee	11,041	64.0	4,303	24.9	1,303	7.6	553	3.2	50	0.3	17,250	100.0

TABLE 23. Reported legal abortions, by number of previous legal induced abortions and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1993 — Continued

State	No. of previous induced abortions										Total†	
	0		1		2		≥3		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Texas	56,196	61.9	23,496	25.9	7,480	8.2	3,470	3.8	138	0.2	90,780	100.0
Utah	2,538	64.3	874	22.2	320	8.1	188	4.8	25	0.6	3,945	100.0
Vermont	1,542	59.8	699	27.1	217	8.4	118	4.6	4	0.2	2,580	100.0
Virginia	16,144	57.1	7,957	28.1	2,661	9.4	1,234	4.4	289	1.0	28,285	100.0
Washington	14,121	51.2	7,768	28.2	3,307	12.0	2,237	8.1	125	0.5	27,558	100.0
West Virginia	1,722	65.8	631	24.1	193	7.4	68	2.6	5	0.2	2,619	100.0
Wyoming	168	66.4	56	22.1	21	8.3	8	3.2	0	0.0	253	100.0
Total	385,554	53.9	191,774	26.8	77,397	10.8	47,033	6.6	13,754	1.9	715,512	100.0

* Data from 37 states and New York City; excludes two states where unknown number of previous induced abortions was >15%.

† Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 24. Reported legal abortions, by number of previous legal induced abortions and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994

State	No. of previous induced abortions										Total†	
	0		1		2		≥3		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	9,712	65.5	3,551	24.0	1,007	6.8	385	2.6	170	1.1	14,825	100.0
Arizona	8,722	62.6	3,616	26.0	1,108	8.0	317	2.3	167	1.2	13,930	100.0
Colorado	5,981	62.4	2,477	25.8	708	7.4	321	3.3	97	1.0	9,584	100.0
Georgia	20,830	57.3	10,062	27.7	3,565	9.8	1,718	4.7	199	0.5	36,374	100.0
Hawaii	1,625	28.1	2,327	40.2	1,093	18.9	711	12.3	27	0.5	5,783	100.0
Idaho	763	72.9	200	19.1	53	5.1	28	2.7	3	0.3	1,047	100.0
Indiana	7,780	62.2	3,191	25.5	955	7.6	428	3.4	145	1.2	12,499	100.0
Kansas	7,683	73.4	1,805	17.2	472	4.5	184	1.8	324	3.1	10,468	100.0
Kentucky	5,278	64.8	1,905	23.4	609	7.5	233	2.9	120	1.5	8,145	100.0
Maryland	6,669	37.8	5,976	33.9	3,168	18.0	1,814	10.3	0	0.0	17,627	100.0
Michigan	17,520	53.0	8,738	26.4	3,974	12.0	2,640	8.0	189	0.6	33,061	100.0
Minnesota	8,064	57.5	3,458	24.7	1,193	8.5	707	5.0	605	4.3	14,027	100.0
Mississippi	2,433	61.1	1,077	27.1	343	8.7	121	3.0	3	0.1	3,979	100.0
Missouri	6,991	58.9	3,274	27.6	1,087	9.2	527	4.4	0	0.0	11,879	100.0
Montana	1,869	67.7	659	23.9	179	6.5	53	1.9	1	0.0	2,761	100.0
Nebraska	2,373	44.6	1,915	36.0	682	12.8	325	6.1	29	0.5	5,324	100.0
Nevada	3,167	47.0	1,909	28.3	898	13.3	720	10.7	42	0.6	6,736	100.0
New Jersey	14,438	43.4	9,574	28.8	4,645	14.0	3,409	10.2	1,220	3.7	33,286	100.0
New Mexico	3,178	64.5	1,095	22.2	395	8.0	238	4.8	23	0.5	4,929	100.0
New York	61,986	41.4	39,786	26.6	22,305	14.9	17,969	12.0	7,552	5.0	149,598	100.0
City	38,784	37.3	29,977	28.9	18,402	17.7	16,764	15.2	973	0.9	103,900	100.0
State	23,202	50.8	9,809	21.5	3,903	8.5	2,205	4.8	6,579	14.4	45,698	100.0
North Carolina	20,762	59.2	9,098	25.9	2,752	7.8	1,158	3.3	1,318	3.8	35,088	100.0
North Dakota	949	72.9	250	19.2	69	5.3	33	2.5	0	0.0	1,301	100.0
Oregon	7,185	53.7	3,465	25.9	1,391	10.4	889	6.6	462	3.4	13,392	100.0
Pennsylvania	23,790	57.1	11,248	27.0	4,253	10.2	2,335	5.6	19	0.0	41,645	100.0
Rhode Island	3,439	56.5	1,598	26.2	631	10.4	358	5.9	66	1.1	6,092	100.0
South Carolina	6,958	63.7	2,791	25.6	818	7.5	355	3.3	0	0.0	10,922	100.0
South Dakota	774	78.4	171	17.3	28	2.8	12	1.2	2	0.2	987	100.0
Tennessee	9,880	58.7	4,520	26.8	1,565	9.3	853	5.1	19	0.1	16,837	100.0
Texas	55,676	62.4	22,652	25.4	7,202	8.1	3,385	3.8	270	0.3	89,185	100.0
Utah	2,267	62.8	862	23.9	296	8.2	171	4.7	13	0.4	3,609	100.0

TABLE 24. Reported legal abortions, by number of previous legal induced abortions and state of occurrence — selected states,* United States, 1994 — Continued

State	No. of previous induced abortions										Total†	
	0		1		2		≥3		Unknown			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Vermont	1,429	61.6	565	24.3	201	8.7	124	5.3	2	0.1	2,321	100.0
Virginia	15,106	57.3	7,394	28.0	2,434	9.2	1,198	4.5	237	0.9	26,369	100.0
Washington	13,720	52.8	7,089	27.3	2,994	11.5	2,053	7.9	109	0.4	25,965	100.0
West Virginia	1,397	67.0	483	23.2	151	7.2	49	2.4	5	0.2	2,085	100.0
Wyoming	130	74.7	21	12.1	16	9.2	6	3.4	1	0.6	174	100.0
Total	360,524	53.7	179,802	26.6	73,242	10.9	45,827	6.8	13,439	2.0	671,834	100.0

* Data from 35 states and New York City; excludes four states where unknown number of previous induced abortions was >15%.

† Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 25. Reported legal abortions, by known race, age group, and marital status of women who obtained abortions — United States, 1993

Age group (yrs)/ Marital status	Race				Total	
	White*		Black/Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age group						
<15	2,421	0.6	3,040	1.2	5,461	0.9
15-19	77,684	19.8	45,741	18.5	123,425	19.3
20-24	133,456	34.0	85,580	34.7	219,036	34.3
25-29	83,610	21.3	57,832	23.4	141,442	22.1
30-34	54,996	14.0	34,148	13.8	89,144	13.9
35-39	30,832	7.9	16,401	6.6	47,233	7.4
≥40	9,195	2.3	4,200	1.7	13,395	2.1
Total†	392,194	100.0	246,942	100.0	639,136	100.0
Marital status						
Married	75,650	22.5	39,358	17.6	115,008	20.6
Unmarried	260,071	77.5	184,552	82.4	444,623	79.4
Total‡	335,721	100.0	223,910	100.0	559,631	100.0

* Includes Hispanic.

† Data from 34 states and New York City; excludes three states where unknown race was >15%. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡ Data from 31 states and New York City; excludes four states where unknown race or marital status was >15%.

TABLE 26. Reported legal abortions, by known race, age group, and marital status of women who obtained abortions — United States, 1994

Age group (yrs)/ Marital status	Race				Total	
	White*		Black/Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age group						
<15	2,435	0.6	3,067	1.2	5,502	0.9
15-19	77,911	19.9	46,232	18.5	124,143	19.3
20-24	130,031	33.1	85,602	34.2	215,633	33.6
25-29	83,374	21.3	58,389	23.3	141,763	22.1
30-34	55,995	14.3	34,941	14.0	90,936	14.2
35-39	32,333	8.2	17,386	6.9	49,719	7.7
≥40	10,262	2.6	4,574	1.8	14,836	2.3
Total†	392,341	100.0	250,191	100.0	642,532	100.0
Marital status						
Married	75,248	22.2	38,617	16.9	113,865	20.1
Unmarried	263,250	77.8	190,290	83.1	453,450	79.9
Total‡	338,498	100.0	228,907	100.0	567,405	100.0

* Includes Hispanics.

† Data from 35 states and New York City; excludes two states where unknown race was >15%. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

‡ Data from 32 states and New York City; excludes three states where unknown race or marital status was >15%.

TABLE 27. Reported legal abortions, by known Hispanic ethnicity, age group, and marital status of women who obtained abortions — United States, 1993

Age group (yrs)/ Marital status	Hispanic ethnicity				Total	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age group						
<15	514	0.7	3,592	0.9	4,106	0.8
15-19	13,500	18.5	80,148	19.1	93,648	19.0
20-24	25,379	34.8	143,253	34.2	168,632	34.2
25-29	17,360	23.8	92,586	22.1	109,946	22.3
30-34	10,173	13.9	58,964	14.1	69,137	14.0
35-39	4,748	6.5	31,857	7.6	36,605	7.4
≥40	1,356	1.9	9,052	2.2	10,408	2.1
Total*	73,030	100.0	419,452	100.0	492,482	100.0
Marital status						
Married	16,622	25.1	71,897	19.8	88,519	20.6
Unmarried	49,533	74.9	291,216	80.2	340,749	79.4
Total†	66,155	100.0	363,113	100.0	429,268	100.0

*Data from 21 states and New York City; excludes seven states where unknown ethnicity was >15%. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

†Data from 19 states and New York City; excludes eight states where unknown ethnicity or marital status was >15%.

TABLE 28. Reported legal abortions, by known Hispanic ethnicity, age group, and marital status of women who obtained abortions — United States, 1994

	Hispanic ethnicity					
Age group (yrs)/ Marital status	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age group						
<15	488	0.7	3,615	0.8	4,103	0.8
15-19	13,596	18.6	81,651	19.0	95,247	18.9
20-24	25,096	34.3	143,708	33.4	168,804	33.6
25-29	17,266	23.6	95,066	22.1	112,332	22.3
30-34	10,180	13.9	61,508	14.3	71,688	14.3
35-39	4,999	6.8	34,087	7.9	39,086	7.8
≥40	1,502	2.1	10,232	2.4	11,734	2.3
Total*	73,127	100.0	429,867	100.0	502,994	100.0
Marital status						
Married	16,954	25.3	72,767	19.2	89,721	20.2
Unmarried	49,985	74.7	305,283	80.8	355,268	79.8
Total†	66,939	100.0	378,050	100.0	444,989	100.0

*Data from 22 states and New York City; excludes eight states where unknown ethnicity was >15%. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

†Data from 20 states and New York City; excludes eight states where unknown ethnicity or marital status was >15%.

TABLE 29. Reported legal abortions, by known weeks of gestation, age group, race, and Hispanic ethnicity of women who obtained abortions — United States, 1993

Age group (yrs)/ Race/Hispanic ethnicity	Weeks of gestation												Total ^a	
	≤8		9-10		11-12		13-15		16-20		≥21			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age group														
<15	2,102	35.0	1,448	24.1	929	15.5	713	11.9	540	9.0	266	4.4	5,998	100.0
15-19	60,035	43.2	35,783	25.7	19,554	14.1	12,134	8.7	8,562	6.2	2,973	2.1	139,041	100.0
20-24	124,949	50.9	61,399	25.0	30,138	12.3	16,050	6.5	10,195	4.2	2,876	1.2	245,607	100.0
25-29	88,468	56.0	37,589	23.8	16,596	10.5	8,347	5.3	5,312	3.4	1,541	1.0	157,853	100.0
30-34	58,534	58.6	22,977	23.0	9,452	9.5	4,686	4.7	3,219	3.2	961	1.0	99,829	100.0
35-39	32,089	60.2	11,940	22.4	4,748	8.9	2,215	4.2	1,828	3.4	481	0.9	53,301	100.0
≥40	9,470	62.4	3,191	21.0	1,209	8.0	623	4.1	536	3.5	140	0.9	15,169	100.0
Total ^a	375,647	52.4	174,327	24.3	82,626	11.5	44,768	6.2	30,152	4.2	9,238	1.3	716,798	100.0
Race														
White	214,511	55.5	92,252	23.9	41,118	10.6	20,574	5.3	13,680	3.5	4,354	1.1	386,489	100.0
Black	99,339	45.8	55,686	25.7	29,667	13.7	16,854	7.8	11,765	5.4	3,485	1.6	216,796	100.0
Other	15,759	59.4	5,875	22.2	2,428	9.2	1,287	4.9	935	3.5	234	0.9	26,518	100.0
Total ^a	329,609	52.3	153,813	24.4	73,213	11.6	38,715	6.1	25,380	4.2	8,073	1.3	629,803	100.0
Hispanic ethnicity														
Hispanic	38,035	52.8	17,010	23.6	7,899	11.0	4,823	6.7	3,350	4.7	873	1.2	71,990	100.0
Non-Hispanic	214,167	51.9	99,263	24.1	48,098	11.7	25,953	6.3	18,738	4.5	6,349	1.5	412,568	100.0
Total ^a	252,202	52.0	116,273	24.0	55,997	11.6	30,776	6.4	22,008	4.6	7,222	1.5	484,558	100.0

* Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

^a Data from 38 states and New York City; excludes one state where unknown gestational age was >15%.^b Data from 34 states and New York City; excludes three states where unknown gestational age or race was >15%.^c Data from 21 states and New York City; excludes seven states where unknown ethnicity was >15%.

TABLE 30. Reported legal abortions, by known weeks of gestation, age group, race, and Hispanic ethnicity of women who obtained abortions — United States, 1994

Age group (yrs)/ Race/Hispanic ethnicity	Weeks of gestation												Total*	
	≤8		9-10		11-12		13-15		16-20		≥21			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age group														
<15	2,022	34.5	1,394	23.8	905	15.4	645	11.0	597	10.2	302	5.1	5,865	100.0
15-19	59,169	44.4	33,409	25.1	18,183	13.6	11,365	8.5	8,300	6.2	2,905	2.2	133,331	100.0
20-24	119,659	52.4	54,954	24.1	26,117	11.4	14,984	6.6	9,764	4.3	2,858	1.3	228,336	100.0
25-29	86,208	57.4	34,337	22.8	14,717	9.8	8,076	5.4	5,415	3.6	1,549	1.0	150,302	100.0
30-34	57,729	59.4	21,717	22.4	8,982	9.2	4,509	4.6	3,264	3.4	965	1.0	97,166	100.0
35-39	32,116	60.6	11,516	21.7	4,617	8.7	2,337	4.4	1,940	3.7	482	0.9	53,008	100.0
≥40	9,938	62.7	3,235	20.4	1,237	7.8	634	4.0	642	4.1	160	1.0	15,846	100.0
Total†	366,841	53.6	160,562	23.5	74,758	10.9	42,550	6.2	29,922	4.4	9,221	1.3	693,854	100.0
Race														
White	207,221	56.7	83,455	22.9	37,150	10.2	19,562	5.4	13,400	3.7	4,419	1.2	365,207	100.0
Black	97,887	47.4	51,839	25.1	26,582	12.9	15,664	7.6	11,259	5.5	3,339	1.6	206,570	100.0
Other	17,391	59.9	6,065	20.9	2,459	8.5	1,571	5.4	1,261	4.3	281	1.0	29,028	100.0
Total‡	322,499	53.7	141,359	23.5	66,191	11.0	36,797	6.1	25,920	4.3	8,039	1.3	600,805	100.0
Hispanic ethnicity														
Hispanic	39,215	54.4	16,244	22.5	7,445	10.3	4,911	6.8	3,432	4.8	871	1.2	72,118	100.0
Non-Hispanic	208,049	53.2	90,836	23.2	43,148	11.0	24,525	6.3	18,418	4.7	6,410	1.6	391,386	100.0
Total§	247,264	53.3	107,080	23.1	50,593	10.9	29,436	6.4	21,850	4.7	7,281	1.6	463,504	100.0

* Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

† Data from 38 states and New York City; excludes one state where unknown gestational age was >15%.

‡ Data from 34 states and New York City; excludes three states where unknown gestational age or race was >15%.

§ Data from 21 states and New York City; excludes eight states where unknown gestational age or ethnicity was >15%.

TABLE 31. Reported legal abortions obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation,* by known weeks of gestation, age group, race, and Hispanic ethnicity of women who obtained abortions — United States, 1993

Age group (yrs)/ Race/Hispanic ethnicity	Weeks of gestation						Total obtained at ≤ 8 wks of gestation	
	≤ 6		7		8		No.	%
	No.	%†	No.	%†	No.	%†		
Age group								
<15	489	8.3	596	10.1	973	16.6	2,058	35.0
15-19	14,593	10.7	17,733	13.0	26,570	19.5	58,896	43.2
20-24	33,238	13.8	37,493	15.6	51,879	21.6	122,610	51.0
25-29	25,209	16.3	26,879	17.4	34,809	22.5	86,897	56.1
30-34	16,999	17.3	18,188	18.6	22,382	22.8	57,569	58.7
35-39	9,680	18.5	9,782	18.7	12,035	23.0	31,497	60.2
≥ 40	3,074	20.7	2,835	19.1	3,390	22.8	9,299	62.5
Total†	103,282	14.7	113,506	16.2	152,038	21.6	368,826	52.5
Race								
White	59,184	15.7	66,786	17.8	83,197	22.1	209,167	55.6
Black	25,831	12.1	27,932	13.1	44,439	20.8	98,202	45.9
Other	4,658	17.9	4,669	18.0	6,150	23.7	15,477	59.6
Total†	89,673	14.6	99,387	16.1	133,786	21.7	322,846	52.4
Hispanic ethnicity								
Hispanic	10,667	14.9	11,496	16.1	15,654	21.9	37,817	52.9
Non-Hispanic	58,367	14.6	64,875	16.3	84,322	21.1	207,564	52.0
Total**	69,034	14.7	76,371	16.2	99,976	21.2	245,381	52.1

*Data for one state were available only for abortions obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation and are included in Table 29.

†Percentages were calculated using total number of abortions obtained at all known weeks of gestation. Percentages may not add to the total percentage obtained at ≤ 8 weeks due to rounding.

‡Data from 37 states and New York City; excludes one state where unknown gestational age was $>15\%$.

§Data from 33 states and New York City; excludes three states where unknown gestational age or race was $>15\%$.

**Data from 20 states and New York City; excludes seven states where unknown gestational age or ethnicity was $>15\%$.

TABLE 32. Reported legal abortions obtained at ≤ 8 weeks of gestation, by known weeks of gestation, age group, race, and Hispanic ethnicity of women who obtained abortions — United States, 1994

Age group (yrs)/ Race/Hispanic ethnicity	Weeks of gestation				Total obtained at ≤ 8 wks of gestation			
	≤ 6		7		8			
	No.	%*	No.	%*	No.	%*	No.	%*
Age group								
<15	530	9.0	580	9.9	912	15.5	2,022	34.5
15-19	15,402	11.6	17,672	13.3	26,095	19.6	59,169	44.4
20-24	33,996	14.9	36,669	16.1	48,994	21.5	119,659	52.4
25-29	25,862	17.2	26,627	17.7	33,719	22.4	86,208	57.4
30-34	17,695	18.2	17,901	18.4	22,133	22.8	57,729	59.4
35-39	10,030	18.9	9,906	18.7	12,180	23.0	32,116	60.6
≥ 40	3,404	21.5	2,977	18.8	3,557	22.4	9,938	62.7
Total†	106,919	15.6	112,332	16.4	147,590	21.6	366,841	53.6
Race								
White	60,863	16.7	65,473	17.9	80,885	22.1	207,221	56.7
Black	26,784	13.0	27,992	13.6	43,111	20.9	97,887	47.4
Other	5,811	20.0	5,176	17.8	6,404	22.1	17,391	59.9
Total‡	93,458	15.6	98,641	16.4	130,400	21.7	322,499	53.7
Hispanic ethnicity								
Hispanic	11,874	16.5	12,095	16.8	15,246	21.1	39,215	54.4
Non-Hispanic	60,198	15.4	64,590	16.5	83,261	21.3	208,049	53.2
Total§	72,072	15.5	76,685	16.5	98,507	21.3	247,264	53.3

* Percentages were calculated using total number of abortions obtained at all known weeks of gestation. Percentages may not add to the total percentage obtained at ≤ 8 weeks due to rounding.† Data from 38 states and New York City; excludes one state where unknown gestational age was $>15\%$.‡ Data from 34 states and New York City; excludes three states where unknown gestational age or race was $>15\%$.§ Data from 21 states and New York City; excludes eight states where unknown gestational age or ethnicity was $>15\%$.

TABLE 33. Reported legal abortions, by known weeks of gestation and type of procedure — United States, 1993

Type of procedure	Weeks of gestation											
	≤8		9-10		11-12		13-15		16-20		≥21	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Curettage (suction or sharp)*	352,504	99.9	166,602	99.9	79,127	99.7	42,308	98.5	25,750	89.0	6,926	83.6
Intrauterine saline instillation	24	0.0 [†]	20	0.0 [†]	48	0.1	215	0.5	1,205	4.2	304	3.7
Intrauterine prostaglandin instillation	35	0.0 [†]	21	0.0 [†]	29	0.0 [†]	104	0.2	924	3.2	470	5.7
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	12	0.0 [†]	10	0.0 [†]	3	0.0 [†]	3	0.0 [†]	8	0.0 [†]	8	0.1
Other [‡]	293	0.1	74	0.0 [†]	145	0.2	319	0.7	1,058	3.7	576	7.0
Total [§]	352,898	100.0	166,727	100.0	79,352	100.0	42,947	100.0	28,945	100.0	8,284	100.0

* Includes dilatation and evacuation.

[†] <0.05%.[‡] Includes instillation procedures not reported as a specific category and procedures reported as "other."[§] Data from 36 states and New York City; excludes two states where unknown gestational age or type of procedure was >15%. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 34. Reported legal abortions, by known weeks of gestation and type of procedure — United States, 1994

Type of procedure	Weeks of gestation										Total	
	≤8	9-10	11-12	13-15	16-20	≥21					No.	%
Curettage (suction or sharp)*	354,030	152,377	71,252	40,063	25,879	6,868	99.8	99.9	99.7	98.7	90.1	82.7
Intrauterine saline instillation	70	29	58	191	1,022	175	0.0 [†]	0.0 [†]	0.1	0.5	3.6	2.1
Intrauterine prostaglandin instillation	13	12	13	77	689	575	0.0 [†]	0.0 [†]	0.0 [†]	0.2	2.4	6.9
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	13	5	7	1	18	4	0.0 [†]	0.0 [†]	0.0 [†]	0.0 [†]	0.1	0.0 [†]
Other [‡]	663	111	171	258	1,100	687	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.8	8.3
Total [§]	354,769	153,134	71,501	40,590	28,708	8,309	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes dilatation and evacuation.

[†] <0.05%.[‡] Includes instillation procedures not reported as a specific category and procedures reported as "other."[§] Data from 36 states and New York City; excludes two states where unknown gestational age or type of procedure was >15%. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

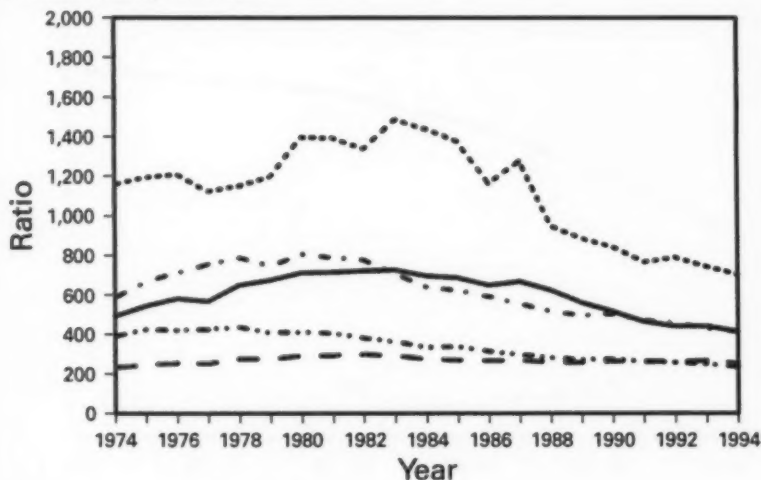
TABLE 35. Number and case-fatality rates of abortion-related deaths reported to CDC, by type of abortion — United States, 1972–1991

Year	Type of abortion				Total no. of deaths	Case-fatality rate†
	Legal	Illegal	Spontaneous*	Unknown		
1972	24	39	25	2	90	4.1
1973	25	19	10	3	57	4.1
1974	26	6	21	1	54	3.4
1975	29	4	14	1	48	3.4
1976	11	2	13	1	27	1.1
1977	17	4	16	0	37	1.6
1978	9	7	9	0	25	0.8
1979	22	0	8	0	30	1.8
1980	9	1	6	2	18	0.7
1981	8	1	3	0	12	0.6
1982	11	1	5	0	17	0.8
1983	11	1	7	0	19	0.9
1984	12	0	5	0	17	0.9
1985	11	1	8	1	21	0.8
1986	11	0	5	2	18	0.8
1987	7	2	8	0	17	0.5
1988	16	0	7	0	23	1.2
1989	12	1	3	0	16	0.9
1990	5	0	5	0	10	0.3
1991	11	1	6	0	18	0.8
Total	287	90	184	13	574	1.2

*In 1978, CDC defined "spontaneous abortion-related deaths" as those deaths that occurred at <20 completed weeks of estimated gestational age. Deaths that occurred at estimated gestational ages ≥20 weeks were classified as stillbirths. Before 1978, criteria for gestational age were unspecified.

[†]Legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 legal induced abortions.

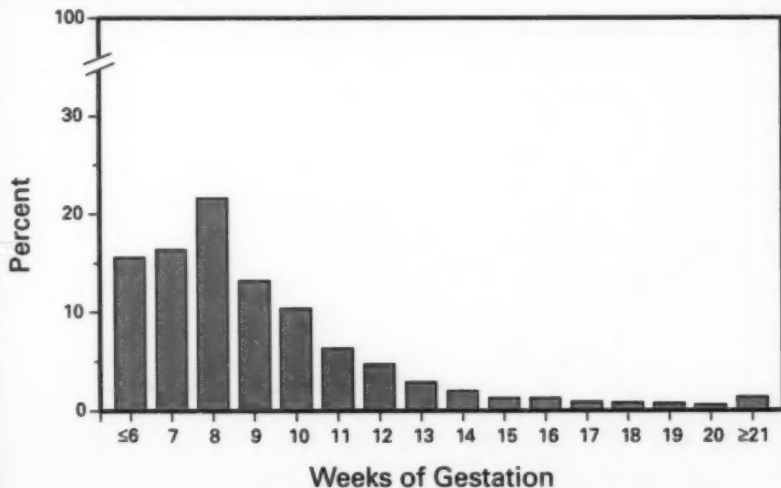
FIGURE 3. Abortion ratio,* by age group† of women who obtained a legal abortion — United States, 1974–1994



*Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

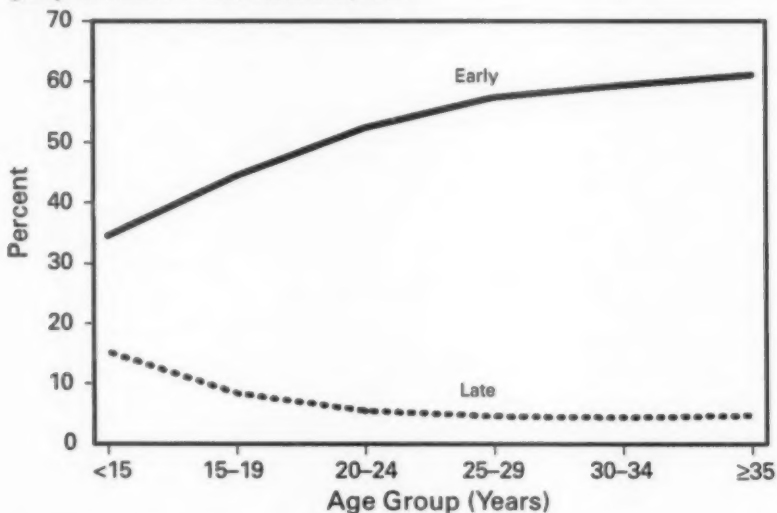
†In years.

FIGURE 4. Percentage of legal induced abortions, by known single weeks of gestation at the time of abortion — United States,* 1994



*Thirty-seven areas reported single weeks of gestation.

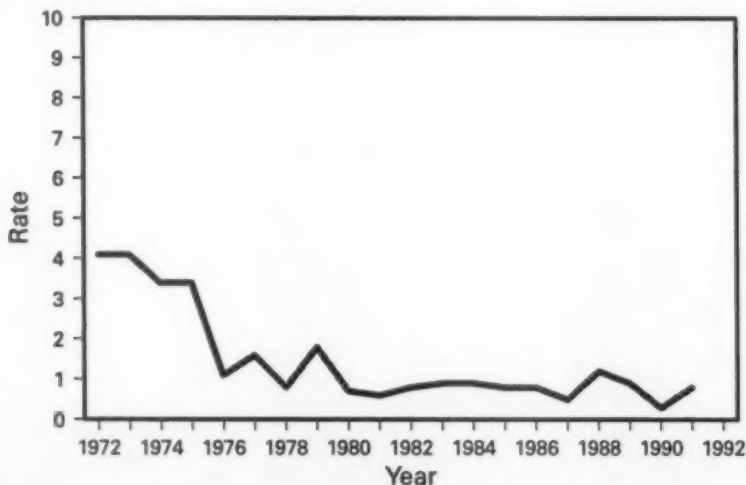
FIGURE 5. Percentage of women who obtained early* or late† abortions, by age group of women — United States, 1994



*≤8 weeks of gestation.

†≥16 weeks of gestation.

FIGURE 6. Case-fatality rates* for legal induced abortions, by year — United States, 1972-1991



*Number of legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 legal induced abortions.



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State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors are acknowledged for their contributions to *CDC Surveillance Summaries*. The epidemiologists listed below were in the positions shown as of July 1997, and the laboratory directors listed below were in the positions shown as of July 1997.

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